

Chapter 2

Operational Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Country Codes

SECTION I – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

—A—

A2C2	Army airspace command and control
A/A	air-to-air
AA	assembly area; avenue of approach
AAA	antiaircraft artillery
AADC	area air defense commander
AAP	Allied Administrative Publication
AASLT	air assault
AATF	air assault task force
AATFC	air assault task force commander
AAW	antiair warfare
ABCA	America, Britain, Canada, and Australia [Armies Standardization Program]
ABCCC	airborne battlefield command and control center
ABCS	Army Battle Command System
ABE	assistant brigade engineer
abn	airborne
AC	active component
ACA	airspace control authority; airspace coordination area
ACE	air combat element (NATO); analysis and control element; armored combat earthmover; assistant corps engineer; aviation combat element (USMC)
ACERT	Army Computer Emergency Response Team
ACERT/CC	Army Computer Emergency Response Team/Coordination Center
acft	aircraft
ACL	allowable cabin load; allowable combat load
ACM	air contingency Marine air-ground task force; airspace control measures
ACO	airspace control order

ACOUSINT	acoustic intelligence
ACP	air control point
acq	acquisition
ACR	armored cavalry regiment
AC/RC	active component/reserve component
ACT	analysis and control team
AD	air defense; armored division
ADA	air defense artillery
ADC	area damage control; assistant division commander
ADC(M)	assistant division commander (maneuver)
ADC(S)	assistant division commander (support)
ADCON	administrative control
ADL	armistice demarcation line
ADM	atomic demolition munitions
admin	administrative
ADOA	air defense operations area
ADP	automated data process(ing)
ADSO	assistant division signal officer
ADT	active duty for training
ADW	air defense warning
AE	aeromedical evacuation
AELT	air evacuation liaison team
AEW&C	airborne early warning and control
AF	amphibious force
AFATDS	Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System
A/G	air to ground
AG	adjutant general
AGL	above ground level
AGM	advanced guided munitions; air-to-ground missile system
AI	air interdiction
AIM	air intercept missile
AIS	Army information systems
ALCE	airlift control element
ALO	air liaison officer; artillery liaison officer
alt	alternate; altitude
AM	amplitude modulation
AMB	air mission brief; air mobility branch
AMC	air mission commander

ammo	ammunition
ANZAC	Australia and New Zealand Corps
AO	area of operations
AOA	amphibious objective area
AOB	advanced operations/operational base
AOC	air operations center
AOI	area of interest
AOIR	area of intelligence responsibility
AOR	area of responsibility
AP	antipersonnel
APC	armored personnel carrier
APO	Army Post Office
APOD	aerial port of debarkation
APOE	aerial port of embarkation
APORT	aerial port
APP	Allied Procedural Publication
AR	armor; Army regulation
ARAT-TA	Army Reprogramming Analysis Team-Threat Analysis
ARG	amphibious ready group
ARM	antiradiation missile
armd	armored
ARNG	Army National Guard
ARSOA	Army special operations aviation
ARSOF	Army special operations forces
ARSOTF	Army special operations task force
ARSPACE	Army Space Command
arty	artillery
A/S	air-to-surface
AS	area security
ASAS	All Source Analysis System
ASCC	Army service component commander
ASCM	antiship cruise missile
ASF	aeromedical staging facility
ASG	area support group
ASL	above sea level; allowable supply list; authorized stockage list
aslt	assault
ASLT PSN	assault position (graphics)
ASM	antiship missile

ASOC	air support operations center
ASP	ammunition supply point
ASR	alternate supply route; ammunition supply rate
ASW	antisubmarine warfare
AT	antitank; antiterrorism
ATACMS	Army Tactical Missile System
ATC	air traffic control
ATF	amphibious task force
atk	attack
ATK PSN	attack position (graphics)
ATLS	advance trauma life support
ATM	air tasking message
ATO	air tasking order
ATP	Allied Tactical Publication; ammunition transfer point
ATS	air traffic service
ATSS	Army Target Sensing System
AUTL	Army Universal Task List
AVIM	aviation intermediate maintenance
AVLB	armored vehicle-launched bridge
AVLM	armored vehicle-launched mine clearing
AVLO	aviation liaison officer
avn	aviation
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
AXP	ambulance exchange point

—B—

B	biological (graphics)
BAS	battalion aid station
BCAT	base camp assistance/assessment team
BCD	battlefield coordination detachment
BCOC	base camp operations center; base cluster operations center
BCTP	battle command training program
BDA	battle damage assessment
bde	brigade
BDOC	base defense operations center
BDR	battle damage repair
BDU	battle dress uniform
BDZ	base defense zone
BF	battle fatigue; beginning of radioactive fallout

BFV	Bradley fighting vehicle
BG	brigadier general
BHL	battle handover line
BICC	battlefield information coordination center
biol	biological
BMCT	begin morning civil twilight
BMNT	begin morning nautical twilight
bn	battalion
BOM	bill of materials
BOS	battlefield operating systems
BP	battle position
BPAD	broadcast public affairs detachment
B/P	be-prepared mission
BRAA	bearing, range, altitude, aspect
BSA	brigade support area
btry	battery
BVR	beyond visual range
BZ	buffer zone
—C—	
C	chemical (graphics); cover
C2	command and control
C3CM	command, control, and communications countermeasures
C4ISR	command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
CA	civil administration; civil affairs; combat assessment
cal	caliber
CALFEX	combined arms live fire exercise
CALL	Center for Army Lessons Learned
CAP	combat air patrol; crisis action planning
CARP	computed air release point
CARS	combat arms regimental system
cas	casualty
CAS	close air support
CASEVAC	casualty evacuation.
CATF	commander, amphibious task force
CATK	counterattack (graphics)
cav	cavalry
CBMU	construction battalion maintenance unit

CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CBRNE	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosives
cbt	combat
CBT	combatting terrorism
CCD	camouflage, concealment, and deception
CCIR	commander's critical information requirements
CCL	combat-configured load
CCP	casualty collection point; communications checkpoint
CCT	combat control team
CD	cavalry division; chemical defense; counterdrug
CDAP	computer defense assessment program
CDM	chemical downwind message
CDS	container delivery system
CE	command element; communications electronics
CEP	circular error probable
CERT	Computer Emergency Response Team
CEWI	combat electronic warfare and intelligence
CFA	call forward area; covering force area
CFL	coordinated fire line
CFZ	critical friendly zone
CG	commanding general
cGy	centigray
CH	chaplain
chem	chemical
CHEMO	chemical officer
C-HUMINT	counter-human intelligence
CI	combat intelligence; counterintelligence
CICA	counterintelligence coordinating authority
C-IMINT	counter-image intelligence
CINC	commander in chief (the President)
CJCS	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJTF	commander, joint task force
CLF	commander, landing force
CLR STA	clearing station (graphics)
CM	countermobility
cmd	command
CMISE	corps military intelligence support element

CMO	civil-military operations
CMOC	civil-military operations center
CMT	company maintenance team
CNA	computer network attack
CND	computer network defense
CNR	combat net radio
co	company
CO	commanding officer
COA	course of action
COCOM	combatant command (command authority)
COE	contemporary operational environment
COFM	correlation of forces and means
COS	chief of staff
COG	center of gravity
COLT	combat observation and lasing team
COMINT	communications intelligence
comm	communications
COMMZ	communications zone
COMPUSEC	computer security
COMSEC	communications security
CONOPS	concept of operations
CONPLAN	concept plan
const	construction
CONUS	continental United States
COP	common operational picture
COSC	combat and operational stress control
COSCOM	corps support command
CP	checkpoint; command post; contact point
CPSE	corps PSYOP support element
CPU	chemical protective undergarment
CPX	command post exercise
CQB	close quarters battle
CRC	component repair company
CRT	combat repair team
CS	civil support; combat support
CSA	Chief of Staff, United States Army; corps sustainment area
CSAR	combat search and rescue
CSG	corps support group

CSH	combat support hospital
C-SIGINT	counter-signal intelligence
CSR	controlled supply rate
CSS	combat service support
CSSE	combat service support element
CT	counterterrorism
CTCP	combat trains command post
CTIL	commander's track item list
CW	chemical warfare
CWT	customer wait time
CZ	combat zone
—D—	
D	dental (graphics)
D3A	decide, detect, deliver, and assess
DA	Department of the Army; direct action
DAO	division ammunition officer
DASB	division area support battalion
DC	dislocated civilian
DCA	Defense Communications Agency; defensive counterair
DCM	deputy chief of mission
DCS	Defense Communications System; defensive counterspace
DCSINT	Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence
DCSOPS	Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations
DD	double double (Bailey Bridge)
DE	directed energy
DEFCON	defense readiness condition
demo	demolitions
det	detachment
det cord	detonation cord
DEW	directed-energy warfare
DF	direction finding
DFSCOORD	deputy fire support coordinator
DGZ	desired ground zero
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DID	defense in depth
DIMHRS	Defense Integrated Military Human Resource System
DISCOM	division support command
DISE	division intelligence support element

DISN	Defense Information Systems Network
DISUM	daily intelligence summary
div	division
DIVARTY	division artillery
DIVENG	division engineer
DLIC	detachment left in contact
DMG	degrees magnetic north
DMZ	demilitarized zone
DNBI casualty	disease and nonbattle injury casualty
DOA	dead on arrival; direction of attack
DOCEX	document exploitation
DOD	Department of Defense
DODIPP	Department of Defense Intelligence Production Program
DOS	day of supply; Department of State
DOTMLPF	doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leader education, personnel, and facilities
DOW	died of wounds
DP	decision point
DPPDB	digital point positioning database
DR	direction range
DRB	division ready brigade
DS	direct support; double single (Bailey Bridge)
DSA	division support area
DSM	decision support matrix
DSO	deception staff officer
DSS	decisive, shaping, and sustaining
DST	decision support template
DSU	direct support unit
DT	double triple (Bailey Bridge)
DTED	digital terrain elevation data
DTG	date-time group
DTN	degrees true north
DTSS	digital topographic support system
DWG	deception working group
DWRIA	died of wounds received in action
DX	direct exchange
DZ	drop zone

—E—

E&E	evasion and escape
E&R	evasion and recovery
EA	electronic attack; emergency action; engagement area; environmental assessment
EAB	echelons above brigade
EAC	echelons above corps
EAD	echelons above division
EATL	electronic attack target list
EBA	engineer battlefield assessment
ECM	electronic countermeasures
ECR	environmental conditions report
EECT	end evening civil twilight
EEFI	essential elements of friendly information
EENT	end evening nautical twilight
EF	end of radioactive fallout
eff	effective
EID	electronic identification
ELINT	electronic intelligence
ELSEC	electronics security
EMCON	emission control
EMI	electromagnetic interference
EMP	electromagnetic pulse
EN	engineer (unit designations; graphics)
ENCOM	engineer command
ENCOORD	engineer coordinator
eng	engineer
ENY	enemy (graphics)
EOB	electronic order of battle
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EP	electronic protection
EPAS	environmental performance assessment system
EPB	electronic preparation of the battlefield
EPW	enemy prisoner of war
equip	equipment
ERP	engineer regulating point
ES	electronic warfare support
ESB	enhanced separate brigade

ESM	electronic surveillance measures; electronic warfare support measures
EVAC	evacuation
EW	early warning; electronic warfare
EWL	engineer work line
EZ	extraction zone
—F—	
FA	field artillery
FAA	forward assembly area
FAAD	forward area air defense
FAADEZ	forward area air defense engagement zone
FAAWC	force antiair warfare commander
FAC	forward air controller
FAC-A	forward air controller-airborne
FARP	forward arming and refueling point
FASCAM	family of scatterable mines
fax	facsimile
FB	fire base
FBCB2	Force XXI battle command—brigade and below
FCC	flight coordination center
FCL	final coordination line
FDC	fire direction center
FDO	flexible deterrent option; fire direction officer
FDRP	first destination reporting point
FEBA	forward edge of the battle area
FES	forced entry switch
FEST	forward engineer support team
FEZ	fighter engagement zone
FFA	free-fire area
FFE	field force engineering; fire for effect
FFIR	friendly force information requirements
FH	field hospital
FHA	foreign humanitarian assistance
FID	foreign internal defense
FISINT	foreign instrumentation signals intelligence
FIST	fire support team
FLB	forward logistics base
fld	field

FLE	forward logistics element
FLO	fighter liaison officer
FLOT	forward line of own troops
FM	field manual; frequency modulated/modulation
FMC	full mission-capable
FMF	Fleet Marine Force
FO	forward observer
FOB	forward operating base; forward operations/operational base
FOC	flight operations center
FP	force protection
FPCON	force protection condition
FPF	final protective fire
FPL	final protective line
FPOL	forward passage of lines
F-POLE	distance between shooter and target at impact
FRAGO, FRAG order	fragmentary order
FS	fire support
FSA	fire support area; forward support area (NGFS)
FSB	forward support battalion
FSC	fire support coordinator
FSCC	fire support coordination center (USMC)
FSCL	fire support coordination line
FSCM	fire support coordinating measure
FSCOORD	fire support coordinator
FSE	fire support element
FSO	fire support officer
FSS	fire support station (NGFS)
FSSG	force service support group (USMC)
FST	field sanitation team; field support team; forward surgical team
FTCP	field trains command post
fwd	forward

—G—

G	guard
G-1	Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel
G-2	Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
G-3	Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations and Plans

G-4	Assistant Chief of Staff, Logistics
G-5	Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs
G-6	Assistant Chief of Staff, Command, Control, Communications, and Computer Operations (C4 Ops)
GA	tabun (nerve agent)
GB	sarin (nerve agent)
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GCCS	global command and control system
GCE	ground combat element
GCI	ground control intercept
GD	soman (nerve agent)
GEN	general
GEOREF	geographic reference
GI	geospatial information
GIF	graphics interchange format
GIS	geographic information system
GI&S	geospatial information and services
GLINT	gated laser intensifier
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
GNC	global navigation chart
gp	group
GPS	global positioning system
GR/CS	guardrail/common sensor
GS	general support
GSA	general support artillery
GSM	ground station module
GSR	ground surveillance radar
GS-R	general support-reinforcing
GTL	gun-target line
GW	guerrilla warfare
GZ	ground zero

—H—

H	mustard gas
H&S	headquarters and service
HA	holding area
HACC	humanitarian assistance coordination center
HAHO	high-altitude high-opening (parachute technique)
HALO	high-altitude low-opening (parachute technique)

HARM	high-speed antiradiation missile
HAZCOM	hazard communication
HCA	humanitarian and civic assistance
HD	distilled mustard (blister agent); heavy drop
HE	high explosive
hel	helicopter
HEMMS	hand-emplaced minefield marking set
HEP	high explosive plastic
HET	heavy equipment transporter
HE WAM	high explosive wide area mine
HF	high frequency
HHB	headquarters and headquarters battery (FA and ADA)
HHC	headquarters and headquarters company
HHT	headquarters and headquarters troop (cavalry units)
HIDACZ	high-density airspace control zone
HIGH-G	high gravity
HIMAD	high-to-medium altitude missile air defense
HIMEZ	high-altitude missile engagement zone
HL	mustard-lewisite mixture (blister agent)
HLD	homeland defense
HLS	homeland security
HLZ	hot landing zone
HMMWV	high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle
HN	host nation; nitrogen mustard (blister agent)
HNS	host nation support
HOB	height (depth) of burst
hos	hostile
HPRF	high pulse repetition frequency
HPT	high-payoff target
HPTL	high-payoff target list
HQ	headquarters
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
HRS	human resources support
HSS	health service support
HT	mustard T-mixture (blister agent)
HTS	high-speed antiradiation missile (HARM) targeting system
HUMINT	human intelligence
HVAA	high-value airborne assets

HVT	high-value target
HVTL	high-value target list
I&W	indications and warnings
IA	information assurance
IAT	infrastructure assessment team
IAW	in accordance with
ICAC2	integrated combat airspace command and control
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ID	identification; infantry division
IDAD	internal defense and development
IDM	improved data modem
IDP	initial delay position
IED	imitative electromagnetic deception; improvised explosive device
IEW	intelligence and electronic warfare
IFF	identification, friend or foe
IFV	infantry fighting vehicle
IG	inspector general
IHL	intelligence handover line
IID	improvised incendiary device
IM	information management
IMINT	imagery intelligence
IN	infantry
INFOCON	information operations condition
INFOSEC	information security
INFOSYS	information systems
INS	inertial navigation system
INSCOM	United States Army Intelligence and Security Command
INTSUM	intelligence summary
IO	information operations
IOVAP	information operations vulnerability assessment program
IOVAT	information operations vulnerability assessment team
IP	initial point
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield; intelligence preparation of the battlespace
IPW	interrogation, prisoner of war
IR	information requirements; infrared, thermal

IS	information superiority
ISB	intermediate staging base
ISE	intelligence support element
ISR	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
ITV	in-transit visibility
IV	intravenous

—J—

JAAT	joint air attack team
JAG	Judge Advocate General
JAOC	joint air operations center
JCMOTF	joint civil-military operations task force
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JCSE	joint communications support element
JDISS	joint deployable intelligence support system
JEPES	Joint Engineer Planning and Execution System
JEZ	joint engagement zone
JFACC	joint force air component commander
JFC	joint force commander
JFLCC	joint force land component commander
JFMCC	joint force maritime component commander
JFSOCC	joint force special operations component commander
JIB	joint information bureau
JIC	joint intelligence center
JLOTS	joint logistics over-the-shore
JMC	joint movement center
JMISE	joint military intelligence support element
JOA	joint operations area
JOC	joint operations center
JOPES	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JP	joint publication
JPAV	joint personnel asset visibility
JPOTF	joint psychological operations task force
JRA	joint rear area
JRC	joint reception center
JRFL	joint restricted frequency list
J-SEAD	joint suppression of enemy air defenses
JSOA	joint special operations area
JSOACC	joint special operations air component commander

JSOLE	joint special operations liaison element
JSOTF	joint special operations task force
JSOW	joint stand-off weapon
JSTARS	Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System
JTAC	joint terminal attack controller
JTB	joint target board
JTF	joint task force
JTF-CND	joint task force-computer network defense
JWICS	Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System

—K—

KIA	killed in action
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—L—

L	light (graphics)
LAB	logistics assault base
LADW	local air defense warning
LAN	local area network
LAPES	low-altitude parachute extraction system
LAV	light armored vehicle
LC	line of contact
LCC	land component commander
LD	line of departure
LD/LC	line of departure is line of contact
LEN	large extension node
LF	landing force
LIWA	land information warfare activity
LL	latent lethality; light line
LLTR	low-level transit route
LNO	liaison officer
LO	law and order; liaison officer; lubrication order
LOA	limit of advance
LOB	line of bearing
LOC	line of communications
LOGCAP	logistics civilian augmentation program
LOGPAC	logistics package
LOMEZ	low-altitude missile engagement zone
LOS	line of sight
LOTS	logistics over-the-shore

LOW	law of war
LP/OP	listening post/observation post
LRP	logistics release point
LRS	long-range surveillance
LRSD	long-range surveillance detachment
LRSU	long-range surveillance unit
LSD	least separation distance
LTD	laser target designator
LU	linkup
LZ	landing zone

—M—

m	mechanized (graphics)
M&S	modeling and simulation
MACCS	Marine air command and control system
MACG	Marine air control group
MACOM	major Army command
MACS	Marine air control squadron
MAG	Marine aircraft group
MAGTF	Marine air-ground task force
MAIN	primary command post (graphics)
maint	maintenance
MALS	Marine aviation logistics squadron
MANSPT	maneuver support
MarDiv	Marine division
MASINT	measurement and signature intelligence
MASS	Marine air support squadron
max	maximum
MBA	main battle area
MC	mobility corridor
MCAP	mine clearing/armor protection kit
MCB	mine clearing blade
MCC	movement control center
MCL	mission configured load
MCM	mine countermeasures
M/C-M/S	mobility/countermobility/survivability
MCOO	modified combined obstacle overlay
MCP	maintenance collection point
MCR	mine clearing roller

MCRP	Marine Corps reference publication
MCS	maneuver control system
MDIC	multidisciplinary counterintelligence
MDMP	military decisionmaking process
MDV	mine detection vehicle
MEB	Marine expeditionary brigade
mech	mechanized
med	medical
MED	manipulative electromagnetic deception
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
MEDINT	medical intelligence
MEF	Marine expeditionary force
MEF(FWD)	Marine expeditionary force (forward)
MEP	military environmental protection; mobile electric power
met	meteorological
METL	mission essential task list
METT-TC	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations
MEU	Marine expeditionary unit
MEU(SOC)	Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable)
MEZ	missile engagement zone
MFDF	medium frequency direction finding
MFF	military free fall
MG	machine gun; major general
MGB	medium girder bridge
MGI	military geographic information
MGRS	military grid reference system
MHE	materials handling equipment
MI	military intelligence
MIA	missing in action
MICLIC	mine clearing line charge
MIJI	meaconing, interference, jamming, and intrusion
MILSTD	military standard
min	minimum
MIST	military information support team
MIW	mine warfare
MLC	military load classification
MLRS	multiple launch rocket system

mm	millimeter
MMC	materiel management center
MMS	maneuver and mobility support
mob	mobilization
MOB	main operations base
MOBA	military operations in a built-up area
MOE	method of evaluation
MOG	maximum on ground
MOOTW	military operations other than war
MOPMS	modular pack mine system
MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture
MORT	mortar
MP	military police
MPA	maritime patrol aircraft; mission planning agent; manpower authorization
MPAD	mobile public affairs detachment
MPC	military pay certificate
MPF	maritime prepositioning force
MPRF	medium pulse repetition frequency
MRB	multirole bridge
MRE	meal, ready to eat
MRL	multiple rocket launcher
MRR	minimum-risk route
MSB	main support battalion
MSC	major subordinate command; Military Sealift Command
MSD	minimum safe distance
MSDS	mission-specific data system
MSE	mobile subscriber equipment
MSI	multi-spectral imagery
MSL	mean sea level
MSR	main supply route
MSS	mission support site
MST	maintenance support team
mt	megaton
MTF	medical treatment facility
MTI	moving target indicator
MTT	mobile training team
MWR	morale, welfare, and recreation

—N—

NAI	named area of interest
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVSO	naval special operations forces
NBI	non-battle injury
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
NBCWRS	nuclear, biological, and chemical warning and reporting system
NCC	Navy Component Command
NCO	noncommissioned officer
NCS	net control station
NCTR	noncooperative target recognition
NEO	noncombatant evacuation operations
NFA	no-fire area
NFL	no-fire line
NGA	National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
NGFS	naval gunfire support
NGIC	National Ground Intelligence Center
NGLO	naval gunfire liaison officer
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NIDS	network intrusion detection system
NIPRNET	Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router Network
NIST	national intelligence support team
NLT	not later than
NM	nautical mile
NMCM	not mission capable, maintenance
NMCS	not mission capable, supply
NOK	next of kin
NOTAM	notice to airman
NOV	notice of violation
NPG	network participating group
NRT	near real time
NSFS	naval surface fire support
NSWG	naval special warfare group
NSWU	naval special warfare unit
NURC	nonunit-related cargo
NVD	night vision device

—O—

OA	objective area
OAKOC	observation and fields of fire, avenues of approach, key terrain, obstacles, and cover and concealment
OAS	offensive air support
OB or OOB	order of battle
obj	objective
OCA	offensive counterair
OCS	offensive counterspace
ODCSOPS	Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans
ODSS	offense, defense, stability, and support
OEG	operation exposure guide
O/O	on order
OOTW	operations other than war
OP	observation post
OPCOM	operational command (NATO only)
OPCON	operational control
OPFOR	opposing force
OPLAN	operation plan
opns	operations
OPORD	operation order
OPSEC	operations security
OPTASK	operational tasking
ORA	obstacle restricted area
ORF	operational readiness float
ORP	objective rally point
OSINT	open source intelligence
OT	observer-target

—P—

PA	public affairs
PAA	position area for artillery
PAD	public affairs department
PAG	public affairs group
PAOC	public affairs operations center
PATR	populated area targeting record
PAV	personnel asset visibility
PB	panel bridge
PC	personal computer

PCA	psychological consolidation activities
PD	point of departure
PDB	psychological operations dissemination battalion
PDC	psychological operations development center
PDF	principal direction of fire
PE	peace enforcement
pers	personnel
PGIP	predicted ground impact point
PGM	precision guided munitions
PIO	public information officer
PIR	priority intelligence requirements
PIREP	pilot report
PL	phase line
PLD	probable line of deployment
PLS	palletized load system
plt	platoon
PM	preventive maintenance; project manager; provost marshal
PMCS	preventive maintenance checks and services
PME	peacetime military engagement
PO	peace operations
POD	port of debarkation
POE	port of embarkation
POG	psychological operations group
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
POS/NAV	position/navigation
POTF	psychological operations task force
POW	prisoner of war
PP	passage point
PPI	plan position indicator
PRC	populace and resource control
PRF	pulse repetition frequency
PROWORD	procedure word
PSE	PSYOP support element
psn	position
PSPA	peace support psychological activities
PSYACT	psychological action
PSYOP	psychological operations
PSYWAR	psychological warfare

PTAD	planning terrain-analysis database
pub	publication
PUP	pop-up point
PVNTMED	preventive medicine
PW	prisoner of war
PWRS	prepositioned war reserve stock
PZ	pickup zone
PZCO	pickup zone control officer

—Q—

QSTAG	Quadrupartite Standardization Agreement (ABCA)
-------	--

—R—

R	reinforcing
R3P	rearm, refuel, and resupply point
RAA	rear assembly area
RAAM	remote antiarmor mine
RAAMS	remote antiarmor mine system
RAD	radiation absorbed dose
radiac	radioactivity, detection, indication, and computation
RAS	rear area security
RAU	radio access unit
RB	radar beacon; ribbon bridge
RC	reserve component
RCA	riot control agent
RCERT	regional computer emergency response team
RCU	remote control unit
RD	radius of damage; rifle division
REAR	rear command post (graphics)
REBS	rapidly emplaced bridge system
recon	reconnaissance
regt	regiment
REMS	remotely employed sensor
RES	radiation exposure status
retrans	retransmission
RF	radio frequency; response force
RFA	restrictive fire area
RFI	request for information
RFID	radio frequency identification

RFL	restrictive fire line
RGR	ranger (graphics)
RI	relevant information
RIP	relief in place
RL	release line
RM	risk management
ROA	restricted operations area
ROE	rules of engagement
ROM	refuel-on-the-move
ROTA	releases other than attack (related nuclear, biological, and chemical)
ROZ	restricted operations zone
RP	rally point; reference point; release point
RPB	regional PSYOP battalion
RPOL	rearward passage of lines
RPV	remotely piloted vehicle
RRR	rapid runway repair
RS	radiation status; religious support
RSO&I	reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
RSR	required supply rate
RSTA	reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition
RTE	route
RV	radius of vulnerability
RWR	radar warning receiver
—S—	
S	scatterable mines (graphics); screen
S&P	stake and platform
S&TI	scientific and technical intelligence
S-1	personnel staff officer
S-2	intelligence staff officer
S-3	operations staff officer
S-4	logistics staff officer
S-6	command, control, communications and computer operations (C4 Ops) officer
S/A	surface to air
SA	security assistance; staging area
SAAFR	standard use Army aircraft flight route
SAB	separate armored brigade

SAR	search and rescue
SAEDA	subversion and espionage directed against the Army
SALUTE	size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment
SAM	surface-to-air missile
SASP	special ammunition supply point
SAT	security assistance team
SATCOM	satellite communications
SCAME	source, content, audience, media, effects
SCATMINE	scatterable mine
SCG	security classification guide
SCI	sensitive compartmented information
SEAD	suppression of enemy air defenses
SEAL	sea-air-land team
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SED	simulative electronic deception
SEE	small emplacement excavator
SEN	small extension node
SEP	separate
SERE	survival, evasion, resistance, and escape
SF	special forces
SFC	sergeant first class; special forces command
SFOB	special forces operations/operational base
SFOD-ABC	special forces operational detachment—Alpha/Bravo/Charlie
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
SHELREP	shelling report
SHF	super-high frequency
SHORAD	short-range air defense
SHORADEZ	short-range air defense engagement zone
SIB	separate infantry brigade
SIF	selective identification feature
sig	signal
SIGINT	signals intelligence
SIGSEC	signals security
SIPRNET	SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network
SITMAP	situation map
SITREP	situation report
SJA	staff judge advocate
SO	special operations

SOA	special operations aviation
SOCCE	special operations command and control element
SOCOORD	special operations coordination element
SOF	special operations forces
SOFA	status-of-forces agreement
SOI	signal operating/operation instructions
SOLL	special operations low-level
SOP	standing operating procedure
SOSB	special operations support battalion
SOSCOM	special operations support command
SOSR	suppress, obscure, secure, and reduce
SOSRA	suppress, obscure, secure, reduce, and assault (breaching fundamentals)
SOT-A/B	special operations team—Alpha/Bravo
SP	self-propelled; start point; strongpoint
SPECAT	special category
SPOD	sea port of debarkation
SPOE	sea port of embarkation
SPOTREP	spot report
SPS	special psychological operations study
spt	support
sqd	squad
sqdn	squadron
SR	special reconnaissance
SRD	secret restrictive data
ST	SEAL team
STANAG	standardization agreement (NATO)
STO	special technical operations
STRIKWARN	strike warning
SUPCOM	support command
SURFREP	surf report
surveil	surveillance
svc	service
—T—	
TA	target analysis; target acquisition
TAACOM	Theater Army Area Command
TAB	target acquisition battery
tac	tactical

TAC	tactical (artillery, naval gunfire, and close air support) (graphics)
TACAIR	tactical air
TACAN	tactical air navigation
TACC	tactical air command center (USMC); tactical air control center (USN)
TACCP	tactical command post
TACLAN	tactical local area network
TACOM	tactical command (NATO only)
TACON	tactical control
TACP	tactical air control party
TACSAT	tactical satellite
TADIL	tactical digital information link
TAF	tactical air force
TAI	targeted area of interest
TALCE	tanker airlift control element
TALO	tactical air liaison officer; theater airlift liaison officer
TAV	total asset visibility
TBM	tactical ballistic missile; theater ballistic missile
TBMD	tactical ballistic missile defense; theater ballistic missile defense
TBMPGIP	tactical ballistic missile projected ground impact point
TCF	tactical combat force
TCP	traffic control post
TDA	table of distribution and allowances
TEB	tactical exploitation brigade
TECHCON	technical control
TECHINT	technical intelligence
TEL	transporter erector launcher
TERF	terrain flight
TF	task force
tgt	target
TIB	toxic industrial biological
TIC	toxic industrial chemical
TIH	toxic industrial hazard
TIM	toxic industrial material
TIR	toxic industrial radiological
TIRS	terrain index reference system

TLAM	Tomahawk land-attack missile
TLP	troop leading procedures
tm	team
TM	theater missile
TMD	theater missile defense
TMFDB	tactical minefield data base
TMVD	towing/mine-detection vehicle
TOC	tactical operations center
TOD	time of day
TOE	table of organization and equipment
TOR	terms of reference
TOT	time on target (naval gunfire, mortar, and close air support)
TOW	tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided
TPC	tactical pilot chart; tactical psychological operations company
TPD	tactical psychological operations detachment
TPFDD	time-phased force and deployment data
TPFDL	time-phased force and deployment list
TPT	tactical psychological operations team
TRADOC	United States Army Training and Doctrine Command
trans	transportation
TRP	target reference point; troop
TS	top secret
TSM	target synchronization matrix
TSS	target selection standard
TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures
—U—	
UAV	unmanned aerial vehicle
UCL	unit configured load
UGS	unattended ground sensors
UHF	ultrahigh frequency
UMCP	unit maintenance collection point
UMT	unit ministry team
UNAAF	Unified Action Armed Forces
USACAC	United States Army Combined Arms Center
USAF	United States Air Force
USAFSOC	United States Air Force special operations command
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USASOC	United States Army Special Operations Command

USCENTCOM	United States Central Command
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USEUCOM	United States European Command
USFK	United States Forces Korea
USMC	United States Marine Corps
USN	United States Navy
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command
USSOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
USSPACECOM	United States Space Command
UT1	Universal Time
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
UTM	universal transverse mercator
UTO	Universal Time Observed
UW	unconventional warfare
UXO	unexploded explosive ordnance

—V—

V	veterinary (graphics)
VA	vulnerability assessment
VFR	visual flight rules
VHF	very high frequency
VITD	vector interim terrain data

—W—

WARNO	warning order
WCS	weapons control status
WEZ	weapon engagement zone
WFZ	weapons free zone
WGS	world geodetic system
WIA	wounded in action
WMD	weapons of mass destruction
WME	warfighting mass effect

—Z—

Z	Zulu Time
ZOS	zone of separation
ZULU	Universal Time

SECTION II – TWO-LETTER GEOGRAPHICAL ENTITY CODES

2-1. The following list of two-letter geographical entity codes was taken from NATO STANAG 1059, *Distinguishing Letters for Geographical Entities for Use in NATO*.

—A—

AA	Aruba
AC	Antigua and Barbuda
AF	Afghanistan
AG	Algeria
AJ	Azerbaijan
AL	Albania
AM	Armenia
AN	Andorra
AO	Angola
AR	Argentina
AS	Australia
AT	Ashmore and Cartier Islands
AU	Austria
AV	Anguilla
AY	Antarctica

—B—

BA	Bahrain
BB	Barbados
BD	Bermuda
BE	Belgium
BF	Bahamas
BG	Bangladesh
BH	Belize
BJ	Bjoernoeya (Bear Island)
BK	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BL	Bolivia
BN	Benin
BO	Belarus
BR	Brazil
BS	Bassas da India
BT	Bhutan

BU Bulgaria
BV Bouvet Island
BX Brunei
BY Burundi

—C—

CA Canada
CB Cambodia
CD Chad
CF Congo
CG Congo, Democratic Republic of (Zaire)
CH China
CI Chile
CJ Cayman Islands
CK Cocos (Keelig) Islands
CM Cameroon
CN Comoros
CO Colombia
CR Coral Sea Islands
CS Costa Rica
CT Central African Republic
CU Cuba
CV Cape Verde
CW Cook Islands
CY Cyprus
CZ Czech Republic

—D—

DA Denmark
DJ Djibouti
DO Domenica
DR Dominican Republic

—E—

EC Ecuador
EG Egypt
EI Ireland
EK Equatorial Guinea
EN Estonia
ER Eritrea

ES El Salvador
ET Ethiopia
EU Europa Islands

—F—

FG French Guiana
FI Finland
FJ Fiji
FK Falkland Islands
FM Federated States of Micronesia
FO Faeroe Islands
FP French Polynesia (including Tahiti)
FQ Kingman Reef
FR France
FS French southern and Antarctic lands (excluding Terre Adelie)
FY Republic of Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)

—G—

GA Gambia
GB Gabon
GE Germany
GG Georgia
GH Ghana
GI Gibraltar
GJ Grenada
GL Greenland
GO Glorioso Islands
GP Guadeloupe
GQ Guam
GR Greece
GT Guatemala
GU Guernsey
GV Guinea
GY Guyana

—H—

HA Haiti
HK Hong Kong
HM Heard and McDonald Islands
HO Honduras

HQ	Howland Island
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
—I—	
IC	Iceland
ID	Indonesia
IM	Isle of Man
IN	India
IO	British Indian Ocean Territory
IP	Clipperton
IR	Iran
IS	Israel
IT	Italy
IV	Ivory Coast
IZ	Iraq
—J—	
JA	Japan
JE	Jersey
JM	Jamaica
JN	Jan Mayen
JO	Jordan
JQ	Johnston Atoll
JU	Juan de Nova Island
—K—	
KE	Kenya
KG	Kyrgyzstan
KN	North Korea
KQ	Baker Island
KR	Kiribati
KS	South Korea
KT	Christmas Island
KU	Kuwait
KZ	Kazakhstan
—L—	
LA	Laos
LE	Lebanon
LG	Latvia

LH	Lithuania
LI	Liberia
LO	Slovakia
LQ	Palmyra Atoll
LS	Liechtenstein
LT	Lesotho
LU	Luxembourg
LY	Libya

—M—

MA	Madagascar (Malagasy Republic)
MB	Martinique
MC	Macao
MD	Moldova
ME	Mayotte
MG	Mongolia
MH	Montserrat
MI	Malawi
ML	Mali
MN	Monaco
MO	Morocco
MP	Mauritius
MQ	Midway Islands
MR	Mauritania
MT	Malta
MU	Oman
MV	Maldives
MY	Malaysia
MX	Mexico
MZ	Mozambique

—N—

NA	Netherlands Antilles
NC	New Caledonia
NE	Niue
NF	Norfolk Island
NG	Niger
NH	Vanuatu
NI	Nigeria

NL	Netherlands
NO	Norway
NP	Nepal
NR	Nauru
NS	Surinam
NU	Nicaragua
NZ	New Zealand

—P—

PA	Panama
PC	Pitcairn Islands
PE	Peru
PF	Parcel Islands
PG	Spratly Islands
PK	Pakistan
PL	Poland
PM	Panama
PO	Portugal
PP	Papua New Guinea
PS	Paulau
PU	Guinea Bissau

—Q—

QA	Qatar
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—R—

RE	Reunion
RM	Marshall Islands
RO	Romania
RP	Philippines
RQ	Puerto Rico
RS	Russia
RW	Rwanda

—S—

SA	Saudi Arabia
SB	St. Pierre and Miquelon
SC	St. Kitts and Newvis
SE	Seychelles
SF	South Africa
SG	Senegal

SH	St. Helena
SI	Slovenia
SL	Sierra Leone
SM	San Marino
SN	Singapore
SO	Somalia
SP	Spain
SS	Samoa
ST	St. Lucia
SX	South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands
SU	Sudan
SV	Svalbard
SW	Sweden
SY	Syria
SZ	Switzerland

—T—

TC	United Arab Emirates
TD	Trinidad and Tobago
TE	Tromelin Island
TH	Thailand
TI	Tajikistan
TK	Turks and Caicos Islands
TL	Tokelau Islands
TM	East Timor
TN	Tonga
TO	Togo
TP	Sao Tome and Principe
TS	Tunisia
TU	Turkey
TV	Tuvalu
TX	Turkmenistan
TW	Taiwan
TZ	Tanzania

—U—

UG	Uganda
UK	United Kingdom
UP	Ukraine

US United States
UV Burkina
UY Uruguay
UZ Uzbekistan

—V—

VC St. Vincent
VE Venezuela
VI Virgin Islands
VM Vietnam
VT Vatican City

—W—

WA Namibia
WF Wallis and Futuna
WQ Wake Island
WS Western Samoa
WZ Swaziland

—X—

XA Bophuthatswana

—Y—

YE Yemen
YU Yugoslavia Federal Republic (Serbia and Montenegro)

—Z—

ZA Zambia
ZI Zimbabwe

Chapter 3

Multi-Service Brevity Codes, Procedure Words, and Tactical Tasks

SECTION I – BREVITY CODES

3-1. A brevity code is a code which provides no security but which has as its sole purpose the shortening of messages rather than the concealment of their content. Approved brevity codes may be used when preparing military records, publications, correspondence, messages, operation plans, orders, and reports. The following brevity codes have been taken from FM 3-54.10/MCRP 3-25B, *Brevity: Multiservice Brevity Codes*. Symbols and abbreviations accompanying the brevity words and definitions are explained as follows:

- * Meaning may vary from the NATO code word.
- ** Not a NATO brevity word
- “[NATO]” NATO brevity word not used by US forces, but may be encountered in multinational operations.
- (A/A) Definition applies to air-to-air operations.
- (A/S) Definition applies to air-to-surface operations
- (S/A) Definition applies to surface-to-air operations.
- (S/S) Definition applies to surface-to-surface operations.
- (EW) Definition applies to electronic warfare operations.
- (AIR-MAR) Definition applies to maritime air operations. All brevity codes pertain to general air operations unless otherwise indicated.

All brevity codes pertain to general air operations unless otherwise indicated.

ABORT	Directive call to cease action/attack/event/mission.
ACTION	Directive call to initiate a briefed attack sequence or maneuver.
(system) ACTIVE (location/direction)	(EW) Referenced emitter is radiating at the stated location or along the stated bearing.
**ADD (system/category)	Directive call to add a specific (system) or (EOB category) to search responsibilities.
ALARM	Directive/informative call indicating the termination of EMCON procedures. Opposite of SNOOZE.
ALLIGATOR	Link-11/TADIL A.

ALPHA CHECK	Request for/confirmation of bearing and range from aircraft to described point.
ANCHOR(ED)	1. Directive call to orbit about a specific point (location). 2. Informative call to indicate a turning engagement at a specific location. 3. Refueling track flown by tanker.
ANGELS	Height of friendly aircraft in thousands of feet from mean sea level (MSL).
*ANYFACE	Friendly GCI/AEW command and control agency when call sign is not known.
ARIZONA	No anti-radiation missile (ARM) ordnance remaining.
ARM	CONTACT(s) resulting from target maneuvers exceeding GROUP criteria.
AS FRAGGED	Unit or element will be performing exactly as stated by their air tasking order (ATO).
**ASLEEP	Enemy air defense system is not operating and is not expected to engage friendly fire. Opposite of AWAKE.
ATTACK(ING)	(A/S) Directive/informative call indicating aircraft are committed to air-to-surface delivery on a specific ground target. Direction/bearing from which the weapon will be coming may be given.
**ATTACK COMPLETE	(A/S) Mandatory call from the attack aircraft to the Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) during Type III control indicating completion of ordnance release. (See also CLEARED TO ENGAGE.)
AUTHENTICATE	To request or provide a response to a coded challenge.
AUTOCAT	Any communications relay using automatic retransmissions.
**AWAKE	Enemy air defense system is operating and may engage friendly aircraft. Opposite of ASLEEP.
(weapon) AWAY	Release/launch of specified weapon (e.g., BIRDS AWAY, PIGS AWAY, LONG RIFLE AWAY, etc.). (NOTE: Include launch location in bullseye format and weapons track direction for PIGS and LONG RIFLE.)
*AZIMUTH	1. (A/A) A picture label describing two GROUPS separated laterally. *GROUP names will be referenced by cardinal directions (e.g., NORTH GROUP, SOUTH GROUP, or EAST GROUP, WEST GROUP). (NOTE: NATO definition includes two or more GROUPS.) 2. * (S/A) Direction to the threat.
BANDIT	An aircraft identified as an enemy in accordance with theater ID criteria. The term does not necessarily imply direction or authority to engage.
BANZAI	Informative/directive call to execute launch and decide tactics.

BASE (+/- number)	Reference number used to indicate such information as headings, altitude, fuels, etc.
BAY	[NATO] (EW) Carry out deception plan indicated or in accordance with previous orders.
BEAD WINDOW	Last transmission potentially disclosed unauthorized information.
*BEAM (w/cardinal direction)	Contact stabilized within 70 to 110 degrees of aspect. (NOTE: NATO = 60 to 120 degrees of aspect.)
BEANSTALK	[NATO] Information call advising datalink users to check equipment for spurious tracks.
**BEARING (w/sub- cardinal direction)	Inner GROUP formation with the trailer displaced approximately 45 degrees behind the leader.
(system) BENT	System indicated is inoperative. Cancelled by OKAY.
BINGO	Fuel state needed for recovery.
BIRD	Friendly surface-to-air missile (SAM).
BIRD(S) AFFIRM	Surface-to-air informative call indicating a FRIENDLY unit is able and prepared to engage a specified target with SAMs. Opposite of BIRD(S) NEGAT.
BIRD(S) NEGAT	Surface-to-air informative call indicating a FRIENDLY unit is unable to engage a specified target with SAMs. Opposite of BIRD(S) AFFIRM.
BITTERSWEET	Notification of possible blue-on-blue (fratricide) on blue-on-neutral situation relative to a designated track or FRIENDLY aircraft.
BLIND	No visual contact with FRIENDLY aircraft/ground position. Opposite of VISUAL.
BLOTTER	[NATO] (EW) ECM receiver.
BLOW THROUGH	Directive/informative call that aircraft will continue straight ahead at the merge and not become ANCHORED with target(s).
BOGEY	A radar or visual air CONTACT whose identity is unknown.
BOGEY DOPE	Request for target information as requested or for closest GROUP in BRAA (with appropriate fill-ins).
BOX	A picture label with GROUPS in a square or offset square. (See CHAMPAGNE and VIC for GROUP names.)
BRAA	1. Following information is in a tactical control format providing target bearing, range, altitude, and aspect relative to the specified friendly aircraft. 2.* Request/directive call to switch to tactical BRAA control format.
BRACKET	Directive call to maneuver to a position on opposing sides, either (direction) laterally or vertically from the target.

BREAK (direction)	Directive call to perform an immediate maximum performance 180-degree turn (or as directed) in the indicated direction.
BREAK AWAY	Tanker or receiver call indicating immediate vertical and nose/tail separation between tanker and receiver is required.
**BREVITY	Directive call indicating the radio frequency is becoming saturated, degraded, or jammed and briefer transmissions must follow. (NOTE: see NATO term ZIPLIP.)
BROADCAST	Request/directive call to switch to broadcast control format.
BROKE LOCK	Advisory call regarding loss of radar/IR lock-on.
BRUISER	Friendly air-launched antiship missile.
**BUDDY (LASE/GUIDE)	(A/S) Request or informative communications to have guidance of a weapon from a source other than delivering aircraft.
BUDDY LOCK	Locked to a known friendly aircraft. Normally a response to a "SPIKED" or "BUDDY SPIKE" call.
BUDDY SPIKE	Friendly aircraft radar lock-on indication on radar warning receiver (position/heading/alt) (RWR).
BUGOUT	(direction) Separation from that particular engagement/attack/operation with no intent to reengage/return.
BULLDOG	(S/S) Friendly surface-/submarine-launched antiship missile.
BULLRING	(AIR-MAR) Maritime aircraft patrol.
BULLSEYE	An established reference point from which the position of an object can be referenced by bearing (magnetic) and range (NM) from this point.
BUMP/BUMP-UP	(A/S) A climb to acquire line of sight (LOS) to the target or laser designation.
**BURN	Informative call that Gated Laser Illuminator (GLINT) is being used to provide illumination. Typically employed by AC-130 to illuminate surface points of interest.
BUSTER	Directive call to fly at maximum continuous speed (military power).
BUTTON	Radio channel setting.
**BUZZER	Electronics communications jamming. (NOTE: same as NATO term CHATTER.)
**CANDYGRAM	(EW) Informative call to aircraft that electronic warfare targeting information is available on a briefed secure net.
CAP/CAPPING	1. Directive call to establish a combat air patrol (CAP) at a specified location. 2. Descriptive term for aircraft in a CAP.
CAPTURED	(A/S) Aircrew has acquired and is able to track a specified surface target with an on-board sensor.

CAV-OK	Cloud and Visibility Okay (pronounced kav-okay). ICAO term meaning no significant clouds below 5,000 feet, visibility at least six miles, no precipitation or storms.
CEASE (activity)	Directive to discontinue stated activity, e.g., CEASE BUZZER, CEASE LASER, etc.
CEASE	(S/A) A fire control order used to direct air defense units to stop tactical ENGAGEMENT action against a specified target. Guided missiles already in flight will continue to intercept.
CEASE FIRE	(S/A) Discontinue firing/do not open fire. Missiles in flight are allowed to continue to intercept; continue to track.
CEASE LASER	Aircraft-to-aircraft directive to stop firing laser. Opposite of LASER ON.
CHAMPAGNE	A picture label describing three distinct GROUPs with two in front and one behind. *GROUP names should be NORTH LEAD GROUP and SOUTH LEAD GROUP or WEST LEAD GROUP and EAST LEAD GROUP and TRAIL GROUP.
**CHANNEL	Stacked net within a Link 16 Network.
CHARLIE	1.* (AIR-MAR) The expected landing time on the ship. 2. (AIR-MAR) Directive to land aircraft on ship. 3.* (time in minutes) (AIR-MAR) An advisory call modifying/delaying the briefed recovery time (e.g., CHARLIE TEN).
CHATTERMARK	Directive call to begin using briefed radio procedures to counter communications jamming.
**CHEAPSHOT	AIM-120 missile datalink terminated between high and medium PRF active.
CHECK (number, LEFT/RIGHT)	Turn (number) degrees left or right and maintain new heading.
**CHECK FIRING	(S/S) Directive call to cease firing immediately.
** CHECKPRINT (track #)	1. Request an air defense commander for unit(s) to provide amplifying information on a specified track. 2. Reply/informative to air defense commander followed by positive track information using format specified in applicable OPTASK document.
**CHERUBS	Height of a friendly aircraft in hundreds of feet AGL. (NOTE: NATO definition, when adopted, will not specify AGL or MSL.)
CHICKS	Friendly aircraft.
CLAM	[NATO] (EW) Cease all or indicated electromagnetic and/or acoustic emissions in accordance with national instructions and exercise orders. Potential intelligence collector(s) in area (estimated duration of CLAM hours).

CLEAN	1. No sensor information on nonfriendly group of interest. 2. No visible battle damage. 3. Aircraft not carrying external stores.
CLEARED	Response to requested action is authorized. No engaged/support roles are assumed.
CLEARED HOT	Ordnance release is authorized.
**CLEARED TO ENGAGE	(A/S) JTAC Type III control clearance. Attack aircraft flight leaders may initiate attacks within the parameters imposed by the JTAC. Attack platform will provide ATTACK COMPLETE call to JTAC, indicating completion of ordnance release.
CLOAK	Directive/Informative call to switch from normal/overt external lighting to covert night vision device (NVD) only compatible lighting.
**CLOSING	Decreasing in separation.
CLOWN	[NATO] (EW) Deception jammer.
COLD	1. A descriptive/directive call to initiate a turn in the CAP away from the anticipated threats. 2. Defined area is not expected to receive fire (enemy or friendly). 3. Intercept geometry will result in a pass or roll out behind the target.
**COLOR (system/position)	(EW) Request for information on a type (system) at stated location; implies a request for ambiguity resolution. May be used with IDM datalink data message—COLOR, DATA.
COMEBACK	Directive call to reverse course (direction).
COMEOFF (direction)	1. (A/A) Directive call to maneuver as indicated to either regain mutual support or to deconflict flight paths. Implies both VISUAL and TALLY. 2.* (A/S) Directive call to maneuver or execute a specific instruction (e.g., COMEOFF DRY).
COMMIT	Directive call to intercept a GROUP of interest.
**COMPOSITION	Request for a number of contacts within a GROUP.
CONFETTI	Chaff lane or corridor.
CONS/CONNING	Descriptive term for nonfriendly aircraft leaving contrails.
CONTACT	1. Sensor contact at the stated position. 2. Acknowledges sighting of a specified reference point. 3.* Individual radar return within a GROUP or ARM.
**CONTAINER	Inner GROUP formation with four CONTACTS oriented in a square or offset square.
CONTINUE	Continue present maneuver; does not imply a change in clearance to engage or expend ordnance.

CONTINUE DRY	Continue present maneuver; ordnance release not authorized. Training use only.
*COVER	Directive/informative call to assign S/A weapons or establish an A/A posture that will allow engagement of a specified track or threat, if required.
CRANK	F-Pole maneuver in the direction indicated; *implies illuminating target (direction) at/near radar GIMBAL limits.
**CROSSING	Descriptive term for when two GROUPs initially separated in azimuth decrease azimuth separation to pass each other.
CRUISE	[NATO] Informative or directive call to return to cruise speed (after BUSTER or GATE).
CUTOFF	Request for, or directive to, intercept using cutoff geometry.
CYCLOPS	Any UAV.
DANCE (column codeword/ designator)	[NATO] (EW) Shift all lines to COMPLAN (insert codeword).
DASH (#)	Aircraft position within a flight. Use if specific call sign is unknown.
**DATA (object, position)	Standby for datalink message concerning object at stated location.
DEADEYE	Informative call by an airborne laser designator indicating the laser system is inoperative.
DECLARE	Inquiry as to the identification of a specified track(s), target(s), or correlated GROUP.
**DEEP	Descriptive term used to indicate separation between the nearest and farthest GROUPs in range in a relative formation of three or more groups, used to describe a LADDER, VIC, CHAMPAGNE, BOX.
DEFENDING (direction)	Aircraft is in a defensive position and maneuvering with reference to a surface-to-air threat.
*DEFENSIVE	Aircraft is under attack, maneuvering defensively, and unable to ensure deconfliction or mutual support.
**DELOUSE	Directive call to detect, identify, and engage (if required) unknown aircraft trailing friendly aircraft.
DELTA (insert altitude) (insert position)	(AIR-MAR) Hold and conserve fuel at altitude and position indicated during shipboard operations.
DEPLOY	Directive call for the element to maneuver to briefed position.
**DETAILS	Request for modified J-FIRE 9-line brief from Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (Joint STARS).
**DIAMONDS (w/position)	An IR event location.
DIRTY	Link is not encrypted.

DIVERT	Proceed to alternate base/*mission.
DOLLY	Link-4A/TADIL C.
** (system) DOWN (location/direction)	(EW) Referenced emitter has stopped radiating at the stated location or along the stated bearing. (NOTE: DOWN does not mean system destroyed.)
DRAG	(cardinal direction) Contact aspect stabilized at 0-60-degree angle from tail or 120-180- degree angle from nose.
DROPP(ING)	1. Directive/informative call to stop monitoring a specified emitter/target and resume search responsibilities. 2. Informative call that fighter has discontinued tracking responsibility. 3. (TRACK___) Remove the emitter/target from tactical picture/track stores. 4.* (EW) Directive call to remove a specific system or EOB category from search responsibilities.
DUCK	[NATO] Informative/directive call to descend and increase speed.
DUFFER	(EW) DF-equipped unit.
*ECHELON (sub- cardinal direction)	Fill-in to a picture label describing GROUPs aligned behind and to the side of the closest group.
ECHO	Positive System M/Mode X (or comparable system) reply.
**EMPTY	(EW) No emitters of interest detected. (NOTE: equivalent to NATO term BLANK.)
ENGAGE	A fire control order used to direct or authorize units and/or weapon systems to fire on a designated target.
*ENGAGED	Informative interflight call from a fighter maneuvering in the visual arena. (NOTE: NATO definition is, "Descriptive call indicating maneuvering with intent to kill.")
ESTIMATE	Estimate of the size, range, height, or other parameter of a specified contact; implies degradation.
EXTEND(ING) (direction)	Short-term maneuver to gain energy, distance, or separation, normally with the intent of reengaging
EYEBALL	1. Fighter with primary visual identification responsibility. 2. EO/IR acquisition of an aircraft. Normally followed by number of aircraft observed.
FADED	Radar contact is lost on nonfriendly air/surface contact and any positional information given is estimated.
*FAST	Target speed is estimated to be 600-900 knots/Mach 1-1.5. (NOTE: NATO = 400 knots to 600 knots/Mach 1.)
FATHER	(AIR-MAR) Shipboard TACAN station.
FEELER	[NATO] (EW) Shipborne fire control radar.
FEET WET/DRY	Flying over water/land.

FENCE (IN/OUT)	Set cockpit switches as appropriate before entering/exiting the combat area.
FERRET	[NATO] (EW) Airborne electronic reconnaissance activity or aircraft.
FLANK (direction)	CONTACT aspect stabilized at 120- to 150-degree angle from tail or 30- to 60-degree angle from nose of aspect.
FLARE(S)	Directive to deploy flares.
FLASH (system)	Temporarily activate specified system for identification purposes (IFF/afterburner/flare/chaff/etc.).
**FLASHLIGHT	Directive term for helicopter to turn on IR floodlight (pointed at ground to aid visual acquisition by escort aircraft).
FLAVOR	Visually identified nationality of a contact.
FLOAT	Directive/informative call to expand the formation laterally within visual limits to maintain radar contact or prepare for a defensive response.
**FLOW (direction)	Directive call to fly stated heading.
FOX (number)	Simulated/actual launch of A/A weapons. ONE—Semiactive radar-guided missile. TWO—infrared-guided missile. THREE—active radar-guided missile.
**FOX THREE (X) SHIP	Valid missile shot against (x) separate targets (assumes 1 missile per target).
**2nd FOX THREE	Simulated or actual launch of multiple active radar-guided missiles on the same target.
FOX MIKE	VHF/FM radio.
FREEZE BURN	Directive call to AC-130 to freeze the GLINT position in the present location.
FRIENDLY	A positively identified friendly aircraft, *ship, or *ground position.
**FUEL STATE (time)	(AIR-MAR) A helicopter's fuel quantity, expressed in hours and minutes, before having to make a controlled emergency landing.
*FURBALL	Descriptive/informative call indicating known nonfriendly aircraft and friendly aircraft are in close proximity to each other. Can be response to a DECLARE request. (NOTE: NATO equivalent term is MIX-UP. NATO definition of FURBALL is, "A turning fight involving multiple aircraft.")
GADABOUT (#)	[NATO] Informative call indicating the upper limit of height sanctuary for fighters in the MEZ. ("GADABOUT 25" means the upper limit of the height sanctuary is 25,000 feet; "GADABOUT 16 to 24" means the height sanctuary is between 16,000 and 24,000 feet.)
GADGET	Radar or emitter equipment.
GATE	Directive/informative call to fly as quickly as possible, using afterburner/max power.

**GENIE	(EW) Emitter is employing electronic protection measures.
GIMBAL	Radar target is approaching azimuth or elevation tracking limits.
GINGERBREAD	Voice imitative deception is suspected on this net.
GLOWWORM	[NATO] Flare-dropping aircraft.
GO ACTIVE	Go to briefed frequency agile net.
GO CLEAR	Use unencrypted voice communications.
**GOGGLE/ DEGOGGLE	Directive call to put on/take off NVDs.
**GOGGLES ON/OFF	Informative call that NVDs are on/off.
GOODWILL	Informative call indicating the boundary of an active friendly MEZ.
**GOPHER	A BOGEY that has not conformed to safe passage routing, airspeed, or altitude procedures. Will only be used when safe passage or minimum risk routing procedures are part of an ID matrix.
GORILLA	Large force of indeterminate numbers and formation.
GO SECURE	Activate encrypted voice communications.
GRANDSLAM	All HOSTILE aircraft of a designate track (or against which a mission was tasked) are shot down.
GREEN (direction)	Direction determined to be clearest of enemy air-to-air activity.
**GREYHOUND	Friendly ground attack cruise missile (e.g., TLAM).
GRIDIRON	[NATO] (EW) Jamming signal appears on my PPI scope or jamming signal prevents determination of range and bearing (insert #) % of time.
*GROUP	Any number of air contacts within 3 NM in azimuth or range of each other. (NOTE: NATO definition includes an altitude discrimination of within 20,000 feet.)
GUNS	Reference to A/A or A/S gun engagement.
**HANDSHAKE	Link 16 Air Control NPG initiation between air control unit and controlled aircraft.
HARD (direction)	High-G, energy sustaining 180-degree turn (or as directed) in the indicated direction.
**HEADBUTT	Directive term to fighters/interceptors to immediately divert a track of interest clear of a restricted or prohibited area.
HEADS UP	Alert of an activity of interest.
*HEAVY	A GROUP known to contain three or more individual entities. (NOTE: NATO definition is, "The largest GROUP of factor BOGEYS/BANDITS.")

*HIGH	CONTACT is greater than 40,000 ft MSL. (NOTE: NATO is 25,000 to 50,000 ft MSL.)
HIT(S)	1. Momentary radar return(s). 2. (altitude) (A/A) Indicates approximate target altitude (e.g., GROUP BULLSEYE 360/10, HITS 15 THOUSAND). 3. (A/S) Weapons impact within lethal distance.
HOLD DOWN	Directive to key transmitter for DF steer.
HOLD FIRE	(S/A) An emergency fire control order to stop firing on a designated target, to include destruction of any missiles in flight.
HOLDING HANDS	Aircraft in visual formation.
**HOLLOW	Any datalink message not received.
HOME PLATE	Home airfield or ship.
HOOK	1. (direction) Directive call to perform an in-place 180-degree turn. 2. (descriptor)** Datalink directive call to cue sensors to described A/S point (point of interest, SAM, markpoint, TN, etc.).
*HOSTILE	A contact identified as enemy upon which clearance to fire is authorized in accordance with theater rules of engagement. NOTE: the above use of hostile is used as a brevity term for air-to-air and air-to-surface engagements and should not be confused with the same term in TADIL and ROE. NOTE: NATO "HOSTILE" brevity term does not necessarily constitute authorization to fire. Theater commander should specify in ATO SPINS the exact definition of HOSTILE brevity terms for multinational operations.
HOT	1. A descriptive/directive call to initiate a turn in the CAP toward anticipated threats. 2.* Defined area is expected to receive fire (enemy or friendly). 3. (A/S) Ordnance employment intended or completed. 4. CONTACT aspect stabilized at 160- to 180-degree angle from tail or 0- to 20-degree angle from nose.
**HOTDOG (color)	Informative/directive call that a friendly aircraft is approaching or is at a specified standoff distance from the sovereign airspace of a nation (as defined by national boundaries or territorial sea and airspace). (COLOR may indicate additional standoff distance.) Follow briefed procedures.
HOTEL FOX	HF radio.

HOUND DOG	[NATO] (A/A) Call made by free fighter indicating that he is in a position to employ weapons.
HUFFDUFF	[NATO] (EW) HFDF equipment or unit fitted with HFDF equipment.
HUSKY	Informative call that the AIM-120 is at HPRF active range.
ID	1. Directive call to identify the target. 2. Informative call that identification is accomplished, followed by type.
**IDLE	Joint STARS call indicating vehicles are stationary.
IN (direction)	1. Informative call indicating a turn toward a known threat. Opposite of OUT. 2. (A/S) Entering terminal phase of an air-to-ground attack. Opposite of OFF.
**IN PLACE (direction)	Perform indicated maneuver simultaneously.
INDIA	Mode IV.
INTERROGATE	Interrogate the designated contact of the IFF mode indicated.
INTRUDER	An individual, unit, or weapon system in or near an operational or exercise area, which represents the threat of intelligence gathering or disruptive activity.
JACKAL	Surveillance network participating group (NPG) of Link 16/TADIL J.
JINK	Directive call to perform an unpredictable maneuver to negate a tracking solution.
JOKER	Fuel state above BINGO at which separation/bugout/event termination should begin.
JUDY	(A/A) Aircrew has radar or visual contact on the correct target, has taken control of the intercept, and only requires situation awareness information. Controller will minimize radio transmissions.
KILL	1.* Directive call to fire on designated target. (NOTE: NATO term is ENGAGE.) 2. (A/A) In training, an informative call by a fighter to indicate kill criteria have been fulfilled.
KNOCK IT OFF	In training, a directive call to cease all air combat maneuvers/attacks/activities/exercises.
KOBOLD	[NATO] Informative call indicating that a specific friendly MEZ is not active. Opposite of OILFIELD.
LADDER	Picture label with three or more groups on the same azimuth but separated by range. *Group names should be LEAD GROUP, MIDDLE GROUP, TRAIL GROUP.
LAME DUCK	An aircraft in a minor state of emergency.

LASER ON	Directive/informative call to start/acknowledge laser designation.
**LASING	Informative call indicating that the speaker is firing the laser.
**LAST	Command and control (C2) term that provides the last contact altitude from a high fidelity source (fighter radar, etc.).
*LEAD-TRAIL	Inner GROUP formation of two contacts separated in range.
LEAKER(S)	Airborne threat has passed through a defensive layer. Call should include amplifying information.
**LEAN (direction)	Directive/informative call to maneuver in a direction to avoid the threat. (NOTE: equivalent NATO term is KICK.)
LEVEL	(A/A) Interflight informative call that contact is co-altitude.
**LIGHTBULB	Directive call for flight to turn all position lights to bright.
LIGHTS ON/OFF	Directive to turn on/off all exterior lights.
LINE ABREAST	Inner GROUP formation of two or more contacts separated in azimuth.
LINER	[NATO] Fly at speed giving maximum cruising range.
LOCKED	1. (w/group label) Radar lock-on; SORT is not assumed. 2. (w/position) Radar lock-on; correct targeting is not assumed.
**LONG RIFLE	(A/S) Friendly, long-range A/S missile launch (e.g., AGM-130, SLAM-ER). See (weapon) AWAY.
LOOKING	Aircrew does not have the ground object, reference point, or target in sight (opposite of CONTACT).
*LOW	Contact altitude below 10,000 ft MSL. (NOTE: NATO = 500 to 5,000 feet AGL.)
**LOWDOWN	A request to provide tactical ground information pertinent to the mission in a digital bullseye format.
MADDOG	Visual AIM-120/AIM-54 launch.
MAGNUM	(A/S) Launch of friendly antiradiation missiles.
(system/location)	
**MANEUVER	Informative call that specified GROUP is maneuvering in azimuth, range, and/or altitude.
(AZIMUTH/RANGE/ALTITUDE)	
MAPPING	(A/S) Multifunction radar in an A/G mode.

**MARK	1. Used when aircraft passes over pickup zone/landing zone (PL/LZ) team. 2. Directive term to record the location of a ground point of interest. 3. (S/S) Spotting round (normally white phosphorus [WP]) or illumination on the deck to indicate targets to aircraft, ground troops, or fire support.
**MARKING	Informative call indicating friendly aircraft is leaving contrails. (NOTE: NATO term is CONNING.)
**MARKPOINT	Datalink nondesignated geographic point of interest.
MARSHAL(ING)	Establish(ed) at a specific point.
*MEDIUM	Contact altitude between 10,000 ft MSL and 40,000 ft MSL. (NOTE: NATO: 5,000 feet AGL to 25,000 feet MSL.)
MERGE(D)	1. Information that friendlies and targets have arrived in the same visual arena. 2. Informative call indicating radar returns have come together.
MICKEY	HAVE QUICK time-of-day (TOD) signal.
MIDNIGHT	Informative call advising C2 radar functions are unavailable due to degradation. Advisory information is still available. Opposite of SUNRISE.
MIKEDUFF	[NATO] (EW) MFDF equipment or unit fitted with MFDF equipment.
**MILLER TIME	(A/S) Informative call indicating completion of air-to-ground ordnance delivery. Generally used by the last striker in conjunction with a precoordinated egress plan.
MONITOR(ING)	1. Maintain(ing) sensor awareness on specified GROUP. 2. (AIR-MAR) Directive call to an aircraft to maintain contact/targeting information on a maritime surface contact.
MOTHER	(AIR-MAR) Parent ship.
**MOVE BURN (bearing)	(A/S) Directive call to AC-130 to move GLINT in specified direction. (NOTE: do not use LEFT/RIGHT for moving a BURN.)
**MOVER(S)	Unidentified surface vehicle(s) in motion.
MUD (type/direction/ range if able)	Informative call indicating RWR ground threat displayed with no launch indication.
MUSIC	Radar electronic deceptive jamming.
NAILS (direction)	1. RWR indication of AI radar in search. (NOTE: NATO term is SPOTTED.) 2.* (A/S) 2.75-inch flechette rockets.
NAKED	No RWR indications.

**NEAR-FAR	Fighter term depicting a radar-apparent description of two or more contacts within a GROUP separated in range.
**NEGATIVE CONTACT	Sensor information on a friendly aircraft is lost. Termination of CONTACT, track plotting is not warranted.
**NEGATIVE LASER	(A/S) Aircraft has not acquired laser energy.
NEW PICTURE	Used by controller or aircrew when tactical picture has changed. Supersedes all previous calls and re-establishes picture for all players.
NO FACTOR	Not a threat.
NO JOY	Aircrew does not have visual contact with the target/bandit/landmark. Opposite of TALLY.
NOTCH(ING) (direction)	Directive/informative call that an aircraft is in a defensive position and maneuvering with reference to an air-to-air threat.
**OCCUPIED	Ground equipment present at tasked target location. Opposite of VACANT.
OFF (direction)	Informative call indicating attack is terminated and maneuvering to the indicated direction.
OFFSET (direction)	Directive/informative call indicating maneuver in a specified direction with reference to the target.
OILFIELD	[NATO] Activated friendly MEX. Opposite of KOBOLD.
(system) OKAY	System indicated is fully operative (cancels BENT).
ON STATION	Informative call that unit/aircraft has reached assigned station.
OPENING	Increasing in separation.
ORBIT(ING)	Directive (descriptive) call to hold on current or indicated position.
OUT (direction)	Informative call indicating a turn to a cold aspect relative to a known threat.
**OUTLAW	Informative call that a BOGEY has met point of origin criteria for ROE.
PACKAGE	Geographically isolated collection of GROUPs.
PACMAN	[NATO] Informative call that the fighters have found the end of the threat formation and are converging; given in range and bearing from the BULLSEYE (e.g., "BLUE 4 is PACMAN 290/5").
PADLOCKED	Informative call indicating aircrew cannot take eyes off an aircraft, ground target, or surface position without risk of losing TALLY/ VISUAL.
PAINT(S)	An interrogated group/radar contact that is responding with any of the specified IFF/SIF modes and correct codes established for the ID criteria.

PANCAKE	[NATO] Land or I wish to land (reason may be specified, e.g., PANCAKE AMMO, PANCAKE FUEL).
PARROT	IFF/SIF transponder.
**PASSING	Descriptive term for when two GROUPs, initially separated in range, decrease range separation and pass each other.
PEDRO	[NATO] Rescue helicopter.
PICTURE	A request to provide air information pertinent to the mission in a digital bullseye format.
**PIG(S)	Friendly glide weapon(s) (e.g., JSOW). See (weapon) AWAY.
PIGEONS	Magnetic bearing and range to HOMEPLATE.
PINCE	Threat maneuvering for a bracket attack.
PINNACLE	[NATO] (EW) An emission believed to originate from a platform assumed to be FRIENDLY.
PITBULL	1. Informative call that the AIM-120 is at MPRF active range 2. Informative call that the AIM-54 is at active range.
PITCH/ PITCHBACK (LEFT/RIGHT)	Directive call for fighter or flight to execute a nose-high heading reversal.
PLAYMATE	Cooperating aircraft.
PLAYTIME	Amount of time aircraft can remain on station, given in hours plus minutes (e.g., ONE PLUS THIRTY equals one hour and thirty minutes).
(freq) POGO (freq)	Switch to communication channel number preceding POGO. If unable to establish communications, switch to channel number following POGO. If no channel number follows POGO, return to this channel.
**POINT	Datalink sensor point/track of interest.
POLAR BEAR (direction)	[NATO] Friendly aircraft has VISUAL/contact on the FRIENDLY PACKAGE and is joining.
POP	1. (A/S) Starting climb for A/S attack. 2. Max performance climb out of low-altitude structure.
**POPCORN	CSAR aircraft departing the landing zone (LZ). Usually followed by number of recovered personnel (e.g., "STING 1, POPCORN PLUS 2").
POPEYE	Flying in clouds or area of reduced visibility.
POP-UP	1. (A/A) Informative call of a GROUP that has suddenly appeared inside of briefed range. 2.* (S/A) Criteria used as a self-defense method, within the ROE, to protect friendly air defense elements from HOSTILE aircraft.

POSIT	Request for friendly position; response in terms of a geographic landmark or from a common reference point.
POST HOLE	Rapid descending spiral.
PRESS	Directive call that a requested action is approved and mutual support will be maintained.
PRINT (type)	Active NCTR reply.
PUMP	A briefed maneuver to minimize closure on the threat or geographical boundary with the intent to re-engage. Used to initiate a Grinder tactic.
PURE	Informative call indicating pure pursuit is being used or directive to go pure pursuit.
PUSH (channel)	Directive to switch to designated frequency; no acknowledgment required.
PUSHING	Departing designated point.
**QUAIL	Enemy air-/surface-launched cruise missile.
RACKET	(EW) Intercepted electronic emission that has been assigned to a number of the trackblock.
**RANGE	A picture label describing two GROUPs separated in distance along the same line of bearing. GROUP names will be LEAD GROUP/TRAIL GROUP.
RAYGUN (position heading/altitude)	Indicating a radar lock-on to unknown aircraft. A request for a BUDDY SPIKE reply from friendly aircraft meeting these parameters.
**RED LIGHT	Time when search and rescue (SAR) aircraft is no longer SAR capable.
REFERENCE (direction)	Directive to assume stated heading.
RENO	[NATO] (A/A) Indicates that more than one radar contact is observed and the pilot is able to distinguish his assigned target.
RENT	(EW) Report of characteristics of an intercepted signal.
**REPEAT	1. (S/S) Directive call (during adjustment) to fire again using the same firing data. 2. (S/S) Directive call (during fire for effect) to fire the same number of rounds using the same method of fire for effect.
**REPORTED (information)	Information provided is derived from an off-board source.
RESET	Proceed to a pre-briefed position or area of operations.
**RESTAKE	Request for Joint STARS to drive a new STAKE at the target centroid reported with direction of travel and elevation. Initiated by aircrew.
RESUME	Resume last formation/route/mission ordered.

RETROGRADE	Directive/informative call to withdraw in response to a threat, continue mission as able; may RESET/RESUME if threat is negated.
RIDER	A BOGEY that is conforming to safe passage routing, airspeed, or altitude procedures.
RIFLE	(A/S) Friendly air-to-surface launch.
RIPPLE	(A/S) Two or more munitions released or fired in close succession.
ROGER	Indicates the receipt of radio transmission; does not indicate compliance or reaction.
ROLEX (+/- time)	Time line adjustment in minutes always referenced from original preplanned mission execution time. PLUS means later; MINUS means earlier.
ROPE	Circling an IR pointer around an aircraft to help the aircraft identify the friendly ground position.
**ROTATOR	Joint STARS Moving Target Indicator (MTI) return that signifies a high probability of a rotating antenna.
RUMBA	1. * Radar has detected jamming/mutual interference but has not resolved the type. 2. [NATO] Own ship maneuvering for ranging.
SADDLED	Informative call from wingman or element indicating the return to briefed formation position.
SAM (direction)	Visual acquisition of a SAM in flight or a SAM launch; should include position.
SAME	Informative reply indicating that the aircrew has the identical information as was just stated.
SANDWICHED	Aircraft or element is between opposing aircraft or elements.
SAUNTER	Fly at best endurance.
SCAN	[NATO] Search sector indicated and report any contacts.
**SCHLEM	(A/A) Training term for simulated high off boresight IR missile launch. Not assessable for a simulated kill/kill removal.
SCRAM (direction)	1. Directive/informative call to egress for defensive or survival reasons; no further HVAA mission support is expected. 2. [NATO] Directive call to cease the intercept and take immediate evasive action. Implies that the target aircraft is being engaged by SAMS or other air defense fighters.
SCRAMBLE	Takeoff as quickly as possible.
**SCRUB	Joint STARS Moving Target Indicator (MTI) return that signifies a low, slow airborne target.
SCUD	Any threat theater ballistic missile (TBM).

SEARCHER	(EW) Unit having intercept equipment without DF capability. All references to DUFFERS are applicable to searchers within their capabilities.
SEPARATE(ING)	Leaving a specific engagement; may or may not reenter.
**SEPARATION	Request for separation between two GROUPs. Response will include the follow-on GROUP's separation, altitude, and fill-ins.
SHACKLE	One weave, a single crossing of flight paths; maneuver to adjust or regain formation parameters.
SHADOW	Follow indicated target.
SHIFT (direction)	Directive call to shift laser/IR/radar/device energy.
SHOOTER	Aircraft/unit designated to employ ordnance.
**SHOPPING	An aircraft request to Joint STARS for a target.
**SHOT	(S/S) Informative call indicating round(s) has(ve) been fired.
SHOTGUN	1. Pre-briefed weapons state. 2. [NATO] Pre-briefed weapons state at which separation/bugout should begin.
**(system) SICK	System indicated is degraded/partially operative. (NOTE: NATO term is SOUR.)
**SIDE-SIDE	Fighter term depicting a radar-apparent description of two or more CONTACTs within a GROUP separated in azimuth.
(system) SILENT	1. (time) System will be unavailable for time indicated. 2.* Directive/informative call to indicate datalink is, or should be placed, in receive only. 3. [NATO] (EW) Broadcast station is not transmitting. May also be used as an order and must be followed by a frequency or station designator. If possible, it should be followed by an estimated time or return to the air.
SINGER	Informative call of RWR indication of SAM launch.
(type/direction)	
SINGLE	Descriptive call indicating one GROUP, CONTACT, etc.
SKATE	(A/A) Informative or directive call to execute launch-and-leave tactics.
**SKINNY	Current survivor coordinates.
SKIP IT	Veto of fighter COMMIT, usually followed with further directions.
SKOSH	(A/A) Aircraft is out of/unable to employ active radar missiles.
SKUNK	A maritime surface contact that has not yet been identified.
SLAPSHOT	Directive call for an aircraft to immediately employ a best available HARM against a specified threat at the specified bearing.
(type/bearing)	

SLICE/SLICEBACK (LEFT/RIGHT)	Directive call to perform a high-G descending turn in the stated direction, usually a 180-degree turn
**SLIDE	Directive/informative call to/from HVAA to continue present mission while flowing from station in response to perceived threat; implies intent to RESET.
SLIP(PING)	(A/S) Directive (or informative) call indicating the attacker will attack the target at the alternate TOT.
*SLOW	Contact with ground speed of less than 200 knots. (NOTE: NATO = 200 to 400 knots.)
SMASH (ON/OFF)	Directive call to turn on/off anticollision lights.
SMOKE	(A/S) Smoke marker used to mark a position.
SNAKE	(A/S) Directive call to oscillate an IR pointer about a target.
SNAP	* Fighter request for immediate BRAA call (with appropriate fill-ins) to the group described. Indicates fighter intent to intercept/join. (heading) Urgent directive call to turn to a heading.
**SNAPLOCK (BRAA)	Informative call indicating fighter has obtained a radar contact inside briefed threat range, aspect, or radar mode.
SNIFF (type)	(EW) Passive sensor indication of a radar emitter.
SNIPER (type, location [range, bearing])	Directive call for an aircraft to employ a range-known HARM against a specified threat at the specified location.
SNOOPER	[NATO] An aircraft employed in the detection and reporting of opposing forces while avoiding detection by those forces.
SNOOZE	Directive or informative call indicating initiation of EMCON procedures. Opposite of ALARM.
SORT	Directive call to assign responsibility within a GROUP; criteria can be met visually, electronically (radar), or both.
SORTED	Sort responsibility within a GROUP has been met.
SOUR	(Opposite of SWEET.) (mode/type) Invalid/no response to an administrative IFF/SIF check. * (link name) (e.g., "TIMBER SOUR") Indicates there are potential problems with net entry and initiates permission link troubleshooting. [NATO] Equipment indicated is not operating efficiently.
SPADES	An interrogated group/radar contact which lacks all of the ATO (or equivalent) IFF/SIF modes and codes required for the ID criteria.
SPARKLE	(A/S) Target marking by IR pointer. (A/S) Target marking by gunship/FAC-A using incendiary rounds.

SPIKE(D) (direction)	RWR indication of an AI threat in track or launch.
SPIN	Directive or informative call to execute a timing/spacing maneuver.
SPLASH(ED)	1. (A/A) Target destroyed. 2. (A/S) Weapons impact. 3.* (S/S) Informative call to observer or spotter five seconds prior to estimated time of impact.
SPLIT	Informative/directive call that flight member is leaving formation to pursue a separate attack; VISUAL may not be maintained.
SPLITTER (direction)	An aircraft that has departed from the engagement or is departing the engaged fighter's targeting responsibility.
SPOOFER	(EW) An entity employing electronic or tactical deception measures.
SPOOFING	Informative call that voice deception is being employed.
SPOT	(A/S) Acquisition of laser designation.
SQUAWK (mode/code)	Operate IFF/SIF as indicated or IFF/SIF is operating as indicated.
SQUAWKING (mode #)	An informative/descriptive call denoting a BOGEY is responding with an IFF/SIF mode or code other than that prescribed by the ATO/identification criteria.
STACK	Two or more CONTACTs within GROUP criteria with an altitude separation in relation to each other.
**STAKE	Joint STARS reference point for A/S targeting operations.
**STARE (w/laser code and reference point)	Directive call to cue the laser spot search/tracker function on the specified laser code in relation to the specified reference point. Reference point may include the following: INS steerpoint, GEOREF, bearing and range, or datalink point.
STATUS	1. Request for an individual's tactical situation. 2. (GROUP) Request for a full positional update in digital bullseye format on the specified group.
STEADY	(A/S) Directive call to stop oscillation of IR pointer.
STERN	Request for, or directive to, intercept using STERN geometry.
STINGER	1. (A/A) Three-ship inner GROUP formation with two lead CONTACTs line abreast and the SINGLE in trail. 2.* (S/A) An IR man portable air defense system (MANPADS).
STOP	1. (A/S) Stop IR illumination of a target. 2.* (BURN) (A/S) Directive call to AC-130 to stop GLINT. 3. (abort code) [NATO] (A/S) JTAC directs aircrew to abort the attack. This is a mandatory instruction.

STRANGER	Unidentified traffic that is not a participant with the action in progress.
STRANGLE	Turn off equipment indicated.
STRIPPED	Informative call that aircraft is out of prebriefed formation.
STROBE(S) (bearing)	Radar indication(s) of noise jamming.
SUNRISE	Informative call that C2 radar functions are available. Opposite of MIDNIGHT.
**SUNSHINE	(A/S) Directive or informative call indicating illumination of target is being conducted with artificial illumination.
SWEET	(Opposite of SOUR.) 1. * (mode/type) Valid response to an administrative IFF/SIF check request. 2. * (link name) (e.g., TIMBER SWEET) Confirms receipt of datalink information. 3. [NATO] Equipment indicated is operating efficiently.
SWITCHED	Indicates an attacker is changing from one aircraft to another.
**TAG (system, location)	(EW) Response to an emitter ambiguity resolution request (COLOR).
TALLY	Sighting of a target, nonfriendly aircraft, landmark, or enemy position. Opposite of NO JOY.
TARGET	Directive call assigning targeting responsibilities.
TARGETED	Informative call that GROUP responsibility has been met.
TEN SECONDS	(A/S) Directive to terminal controller to standby for LASER ON call in approximately 10 seconds.
TERMINATE	1. (A/S) Stop laser illumination of a target. 2. In training, cease local engagement without affecting the overall exercise.
THREAT (direction)	Untargeted HOSTILE/BANDIT/BOGEY is within a briefed range of a friendly aircraft.
THROTTLES	Reminder to set throttles, appropriately considering the IR threat and desired energy state.
**THUNDER	(A/S) Informative call one minute prior to A/S weapons impact.
TIED	Positive radar contact with element or aircraft.
TIGER	Enough fuel and ordnance to accept a commitment.
TIMBER	The Link 16 network.
TIMECHECK	Informative call to check/change IFF code.
**TOGGLE	Execute a briefed change of an avionics setting.
**TOY	HARM targeting system (HTS) pod.

TRACK (direction)	GROUP/CONTACT's direction of flight/movement.
** (system)	Enemy air defense system is maintaining situational awareness on friendly.
TRACKING	
**TRACK	Datalink information file.
NUMBER(#)	
TRASHED	Informative call that missile has been defeated.
TRAVEL	[NATO] (EW) Change radar frequency.
TRESPASS (system, position)	The addressed flight is entering the threat SAM ring of a specific (system) at the stated location.
TROUT	[NATO] (EW) Take a DF bearing on transmission indicated.
TUMBLEWEED	Indicates limited situational awareness (i.e., NO JOY, BLIND) and is a request for information.
UNABLE	Cannot comply as requested or directed.
UNIFORM	UHF/AM radio.
**VACANT	Ground equipment not present at tasked target location. Opposite of OCCUPIED.
VAMPIRE	Hostile antiship missile.
VECTOR	Alter heading to magnetic heading indicated. (Use of true headings to be established before operation commences.)
**VERY FAST	Target speed greater than 900 knots/1.5 Mach.
VIC	Picture label with three groups with the single closest in range and two groups, azimuth split, in trail. *Group names should be LEAD GROUP and NORTH TRAIL GROUP and SOUTH TRAIL GROUP or EAST TRAIL GROUP and WEST TRAIL GROUP.
VICTOR	VHF/AM radio.
VISUAL	Sighting of a friendly aircraft or ground position. Opposite of BLIND.
WALL	Picture label with three or more groups primarily split in azimuth. *Group names should be NORTH GROUP, MIDDLE GROUP, SOUTH GROUP or WEST GROUP, MIDDLE GROUP, EAST GROUP.
WARNING (color)	Hostile attack is: (RED) Imminent or in progress. (YELLOW) Probable. (WHITE) Improbable (all clear).

WEAPONS

(S/A) Fire only:

1. (FREE)—at targets not identified as FRIENDLY IAW current ROE.
2. (TIGHT)—at targets positively identified as HOSTILE IAW current ROE.
3. (HOLD/SAFE)—in self-defense or in response to a formal order.

****WEDGE**

Three-ship inner GROUP formation with a single CONTACT closest in range and two trail CONTACTs line abreast.

WEEDS

Indicates that aircraft are operating close to the surface.

****WEIGHTED
(cardinal direction)**

Descriptive term used for a multiple GROUP formation (WALL LADDER, VIC, CHAMPAGNE) that is offset in one direction.

WHAT LUCK

Request for results of missions or tasks.

WHAT STATE

Request for amount of fuel and missiles remaining. Response to WHAT STATE is—

- 1.* (US response)
(1st number) number of active radar missiles remaining.
(2nd number) number of semi-active radar missiles remaining.
(3rd number) number of IR missiles remaining.
BY
(4th number) thousands of pounds of fuel (given to one decimal point) or time remaining.
Example response to WHAT STATE: "BLUE TWO IS 3-1-2 BY 7 POINT 5" is equivalent to 3 AIM-120s, 1 AIM-7, 2 AIM-9s and 7,500 lbs of fuel remaining.
2. (item) Ammunition and oxygen are reported only when specifically requested or critical.
3. [NATO response]
WEAPONS (insert # - insert #) (-insert PLUS, MINUS, or ZERO and #) I have (insert #) semi-active plus (insert #) IR missiles. Remaining and gun ammunition is (PLUS, MINUS, ZERO). (PLUS)—Gun(s) fitted and sufficient ammunition for a gun attack. (MINUS)—Gun(s) fitted but not sufficient ammunition for a gun attack. (ZERO)—No gun(s) fitted. A fourth character can be given to indicate the number of front hemisphere-capable missiles available (e.g., an aircraft with a serviceable radar, loaded with 2 Sparrows, 2 Phoenixes, 2 Sidewinder AIM-9Ls, and fully loaded gun would report its state as "WEAPONS 4-2-PLUS-6").

****WIDE**

Descriptive term used to indicate the separation between the farthest GROUPs in azimuth in a relative formation of three or more groups, used to describe a WALL, VIC, CHAMPAGNE, or BOX.

WILCO	Will comply with received instructions.
WINCHESTER	No ordnance remaining.
WOOFER	[NATO] (EW) Off board active radar decoy.
WORDS	Directive or interrogative call regarding further information or directives pertinent to the mission.
WORKING	1. (system w/location) Platform gathering EOB on a designated emitter. 2. Platform executing EID on a specific aircraft/group to obtain identification necessary for BVR employment.
**YARDSTICK	Directive to use A/A TACAN for ranging.
ZAP	Request for datalink information.
ZIPLIP	Directive call to minimize radio transmissions.

SECTION II – PROCEDURE WORDS (PROWORDS)

3-2. To keep voice transmissions as short and clear as possible, radio operators employ procedure words (prowords)—a word or phrase limited to radio telephone procedure, used to facilitate communication by conveying information in a condensed standard form. The following is a list of commonly used prowords; their meanings are given in chapter 1.

all after	I authenticate	silence
all before	I read back	silence lifted
authenticate	I say again	speak slower
authentication is	I spell	this is
break	I verify	time
correct	message	to
correction	more to follow	unknown station
disregard this transmission—out	out	verify
do not answer	over	wait
exempt	priority	wait out
figures	read back	wilco
flash	relay to	word after
from	roger	word before
groups	routine	words twice
immediate	say again	wrong
info	service	

SECTION III – TACTICAL MISSION TASKS

3-3. A tactical mission task is the specific activity performed by a unit while executing a form of tactical operation or form of maneuver. It may be expressed in terms of either actions by a friendly force or effects on an enemy force. Tactical mission tasks describe the results or effects the commander wants to achieve, the what and why of a mission statement. The following is

a list of commonly used tactical mission tasks; their meanings are given in chapter 1.

attack by fire	destroy	neutralize
block	disengage	occupy
breach	disrupt	reduce
bypass	exfiltrate	retain
canalize	fix	secure
clear	follow and assume	seize
contain	follow and support	support-by-fire
control	interdict	suppress
counter reconnaissance	isolate	turn
defeat		

Chapter 4

Military Symbols

A military symbol is a graphic representation of units, equipment, installations, control measures, and other elements relevant to military operations. As a part of doctrine, these symbols provide a common visual language for all users. Standardization of military symbols is essential if operational information is to be passed among military units without misunderstanding. This chapter defines the single standard used to develop and depict hand-drawn and computer-generated military symbols for situation maps, overlays, and annotated aerial photographs for all types of military operations. It provides rules for building specific sets of military symbols. These rules provide details of construction, but allow enough flexibility for the user to build symbols to meet operational needs.

PURPOSE

4-1. The main purpose of military symbology is to allow commanders and staffs to graphically display certain elements of the operational picture. Situation maps, overlays, and annotated aerial photographs are used to express an operation plan or order, concept, or friendly or hostile (enemy) situation. The combination of unit and equipment symbols and control measures, as well as other military symbols, creates an indispensable tool for quickly portraying military operations.

This manual primarily focuses on land military symbols. Chapter 4 discusses a single standard for military symbols. For detailed requirements for the composition and construction of symbols and control measures, see—

- Chapter 5, Unit Symbols.
- Chapter 6, Equipment Symbols.
- Chapter 7, Graphic Control Measures.
- Chapter 8, Installation Symbols.
- Chapter 9, Stability Operations and Support Operations Symbols.

Where applicable, links are provided between symbols and terms for greater understanding. The Army field manuals referenced with the terms provide an explanation of how those terms are used.

The symbology defined in this manual is in compliance with Department of Defense Military Standard 2525, *Common Warfighting Symbology*.

ORIENTATION OF MILITARY SYMBOLS

4-2. All the military symbols in this manual are designed to be displayed with a single orientation. The symbols will be displayed with the top of the symbol pointed north.

COMPOSITION OF MILITARY SYMBOLS

4-3. A military symbol is composed of a frame, color (fill), icon(s), and may include text or graphic modifiers that provide additional information (see figure 4-1.) Included in military symbols are graphic control measures, which are composed of boundaries; lines; areas; points; targets; and nuclear, biological, or chemical attacks/events. The composition of graphic control measures varies from that of unit, equipment, installation, and support operations and stability operations symbols. Graphic control measures have the same attributes as other military symbols, but utilize different rules for building. The details for building graphic control measures are provided in chapter 7 of this manual.

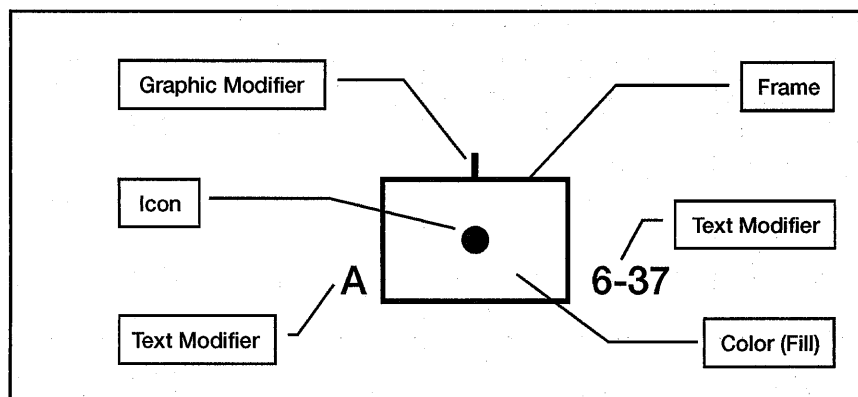


Figure 4-1. Components of a Military Symbol

FRAME

4-4. The frame is the geometric border of a military symbol. It represents affiliation, dimension, and status. The frame serves as the base to which the other components of the symbol are added. A frame can be black or colored, depending on the system being used for representation (see color paragraph below). The frame may include modifiers (U or ?) that are placed inside or outside the frame that help determine affiliation. These modifiers are considered to be an integral part of the frame.

- **Affiliation.** Affiliation refers to the relationship of the symbol being represented to friendly forces. The affiliation categories are friend, assumed friend, hostile, suspect, neutral, unknown, and pending. (The frame shapes for affiliation are shown in table 4-1.)
- **Dimension.** Dimension refers to the primary mission area for the symbol being represented. There are five dimensions that can be represented: land, sea surface, sea subsurface, air and space, and un-

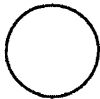
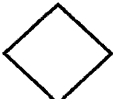
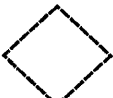
known. Normally, if the dimension cannot or has not been determined, it is considered to be unknown. This manual focuses on the land dimension (see table 4-1).

- **Status.** Status refers to whether a unit is known to be present at the location identified or whether it is a planned or suspected location. Regardless of affiliation, present status is indicated by a solid line and planned or suspected status is indicated by a dashed line (see table 4-2).

Table 4-1. Frame Shapes for All Affiliations and Dimensions

Dimension → Affiliation ↓	Land			Sea Surface	Sub Surface	Air & Space	Unknown
	Units	Equipment	Installations				
Friend							N/A
Assumed Friend							N/A
Hostile							N/A
Suspect							N/A
Neutral							N/A
Unknown							
Pending							

Table 4-2. Status of Symbols

Status	Friendly			Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
	Unit	Equipment	Installation			
Present						
Planned or Suspected						

COLOR (FILL)

4-5. Color indicates affiliation. Color is the hue of the line marking the geometric border or the fill of the interior area of the frame. Table 4-3 depicts the default colors that are used to designate colored symbols for either hand-drawn or computer-generated displays. The use of any colors other than those in table 4-3 for military symbols must be explained in an accompanying legend.

Table 4-3. Color Defaults

<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Hand-Drawn</i>	<i>Computer-Generated</i>
Friend, Assumed Friend	Blue	Cyan
Hostile, Suspect	Red	Red
Neutral	Green	Green
Unknown, Pending	Yellow	Yellow

ICON

4-6. The icon is the innermost part of the military symbol providing an abstract pictorial or alphanumeric representation of the function or role of the military symbol. Within the frame and as an integral part of a basic icon, there may also be additional graphic or text modifiers that further define the function or role of the military symbol being displayed. See chapters 4, 5, 7, and 8 for application and examples.

TEXT OR GRAPHIC MODIFIERS

4-7. A text or graphic modifier provides additional information about a symbol. This information is displayed on the outside of the frame. The default placement of modifiers in fields around the frame is shown in figure 4-2. The placement of these modifiers is the same, regardless of frame shape.

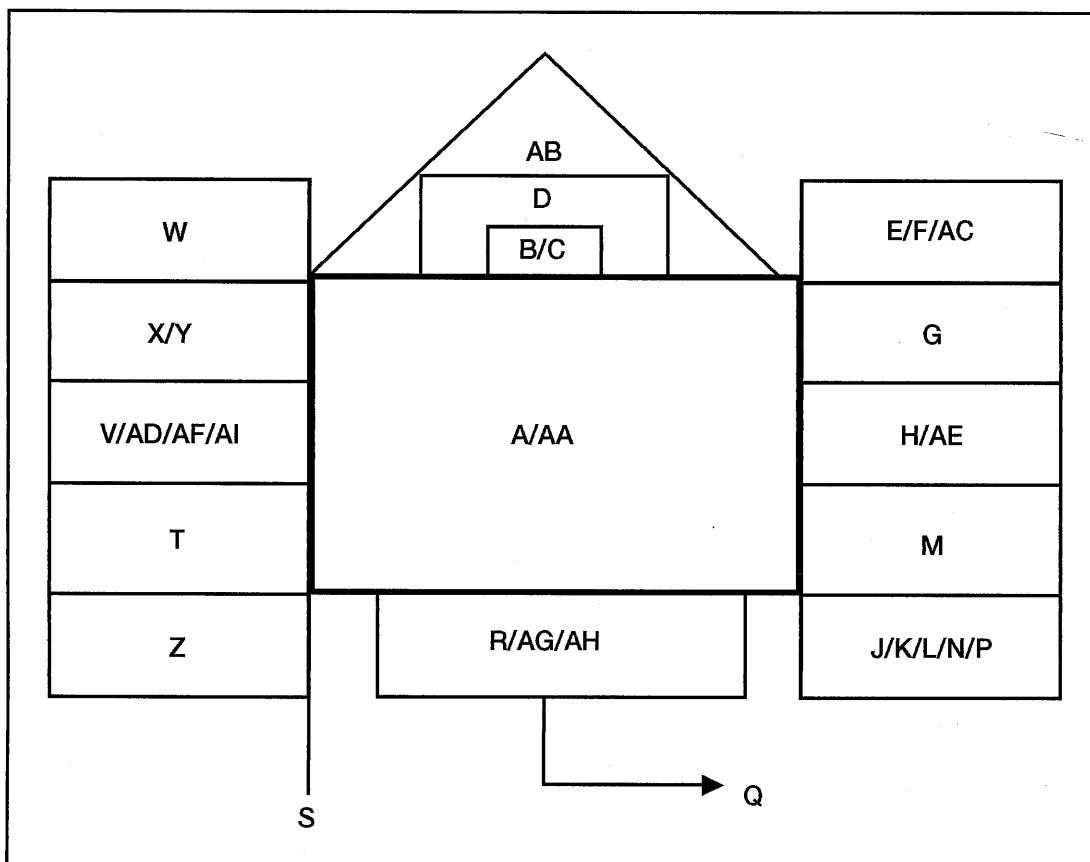


Figure 4-2. Field Positions for Text or Graphic Modifiers

4-8. The field entries in table 4-4 correspond with the field positions in figure 4-2. This table includes all entries used for military symbols. Selected portions of this table are reproduced in chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 for easy reference in building symbols. For many of the fields in table 4-4, specific entries are found in chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Table 4-4. Descriptions of Fields for Text or Graphic Modifiers for Military Symbols

<i>Field</i>	<i>Field Title</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Application</i>	<i>Text/ Graphic</i>
A	Symbol Indicator	Icon or icons that represent the basic functions of the symbol. (The innermost part of a symbol.)	All	Both
B	Echelon	A symbol modifier that denotes the size of a unit (see table 5-6, page 5-33). Also used to denote a command (see paragraph 5-5 and figure 5-3, page 5-34).	Unit, control measures	Both
C	Quantity	A modifier that identifies the number of items present.	Equipment, SO/SO	Text
D	Task Force	A symbol placed over the echelon indicator to denote a task-organized unit (see figure 5-4, page 5-34).	Unit	Graphic
E	Frame Shape Modifier	Helps determine affiliation or battle dimension of symbol. "U" represents unknown battle dimension. Question mark "?" represents suspect or assumed friend affiliation.	Unit, equipment, installation, SO/SO	Text
F	Reinforced or Detached	Indicates whether a unit is reinforced (+), reduced (-), or reinforced and reduced ($\pm$) (see figure 5-5, page 5-35).	Unit	Text
G	Staff Comments	Free text. Can be used by staff for information required by commander.	Unit, equipment, installation, SO/SO	Text
H	Additional Information	Free text. Additional information not covered by other fields.	All	Text
J	Evaluation Rating	Degree of confidence that may be placed on the information represented by the symbol. It is shown as one letter and one number made up of Reliability of Source and Credibility of Information. Reliability of Source: A. Completely reliable B. Usually reliable C. Fairly reliable D. Not usually reliable E. Unreliable F. Reliability cannot be judged. Credibility of Information: 1. Confirmed by other sources 2. Probably true	Unit, SO/SO, equipment, installation	Text

Table 4-4. Descriptions of Fields for Text or Graphic Modifiers for Military Symbols

<i>Field</i>	<i>Field Title</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Application</i>	<i>Text/ Graphic</i>
		3. Possibly true 4. Doubtful 5. Improbable 6. Truth cannot be judged.		
K	Combat Effectiveness	Effectiveness of unit or equipment displayed. 1. Fully operational 2. Substantially operational 3. Marginally operational 4. Not operational	Unit, equipment, installation	Text
	Capacity of Installation	Capacity of installation displayed, such as number of items produced or repaired.		
L	Signature Equipment	Uses an exclamation point "!" as a text modifier to indicate a detectable electronic signature for hostile equipment.	Equipment	Text
M	Higher Formation	Number or title of the next higher echelon command of unit being displayed.	Unit, SO/SO, equipment, installation	Text
N	Hostile (Enemy)	Denotes hostile graphic control measure. The letters "ENY" are used when the color red is not used. Can also be used for neutral or unknown when required. The letters "NEU" or "UNK" are used.	Control measures	Text
P	Identification Friend or Foe (IFF)/Selective Identification Feature (SIF)	IFF/SIF identification modes and codes.	Unit, equipment	Text
Q	Direction of Movement Arrow	With arrow, it denotes the direction symbol is moving or will move.	All	Graphic
		For nuclear, biological, or chemical release events, indicates downwind direction.		
	Offset Location Indicator	Without arrow, it is used to denote precise location of units or to declutter multiple unit locations (see figure 5-6, page 5-42), except for headquarters (see field S).		
R	Mobility Indicator	Pictorial representation of the mobility of the symbol.	Equipment	Graphic

Table 4-4. Descriptions of Fields for Text or Graphic Modifiers for Military Symbols

<i>Field</i>	<i>Field Title</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Application</i>	<i>Text/ Graphic</i>
S	Headquarters Staff Indicator	Identifies symbol as a headquarters.	Unit, installation, SO/SO	Graphic
	Offset Location Indicator	Used to indicate precise location of headquarters or to declutter multiple headquarters locations (see figure 5-7, page 5-42).		
T	Unique Designation	An alphanumeric designator that uniquely identifies a particular unit (designation); equipment (number); installation (name).	All	Text
		For friendly nuclear strikes, this designates the friendly delivery system (missile, satellite, aircraft).		
V	Type of Equipment	Identifies unique designation.	Unit, equipment, SO/SO	Text
		Nuclear: Friendly weapons type.		
W	Date-Time Group	An alphanumeric designator for displaying a date-time group (DDHHMMSSZMONYY) or "O/O" for on order. The date-time group is composed of a group of six numeric digits with a time zone suffix and the standardized three-letter abbreviation for the month followed by two digits. The first pair of digits represents the day; the second pair, the hour; the third pair, the minutes. The last two digits of the year are after the month. For automated systems, two digits may be added before the time zone suffix and after the minutes to designate seconds.	All	Text
X	Altitude/Depth	Altitude as displayed on the global positioning system (GPS).	All	Text
		Flight level for aircraft.		
		Depth for submerged objects.		
		Height in feet of equipment or structure on the ground.		
		Nuclear: Height of burst.		
Y	Location	Latitude and longitude or grid coordinates.	All	Text
Z	Speed	Displays speed in nautical miles per hour or kilometers per hour.	Units, equipment,	Text

Table 4-4. Descriptions of Fields for Text or Graphic Modifiers for Military Symbols

<i>Field</i>	<i>Field Title</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Application</i>	<i>Text/ Graphic</i>
			SO/SO	
AA	Named C2 Headquarters or SO/SO nonmilitary organizations	This field applies to named commands such as SHAPE, SACLAN, EUCOM, USARPAC, or joint, multinational, or coalition commands such as CJTF, JTF. (see table 5-7, page 5-36). Can be used to indicate international organizations (UN or ICRC/RC), nongovernment organizations (NGO), national governmental agencies (USAID), or regional intragovernmental organizations (EU).	Unit, SO/SO, installation	Text
AB	Feint or Dummy Indicator	Indicates that it is a dummy or a feint for deception purposes.	All	Graphic
AC	Country Indicator	A two-letter code that indicates the country of origin of the unit (see chapter 2). This field can be used also for factions or groups in support operations and stability operations. (Names of factions or groups must be spelled out.)	All	Text
AD	Platform Type	Electronic Intelligence Notation (ELNOT) or Communications Intelligence Notation (CENOT)	Equipment	Text
AE	Equipment Teardown Time	Equipment teardown time in minutes.	Equipment	Text
AF	Common Identifier	Example: Paladin for M109A6 howitzer or Abrams for the M-1 tank.	Unit, equipment	Text
AG	Auxiliary Equipment Indicator	Indicates the presence of a towed sonar array. Used with surface and subsurface equipment.	Equipment	Graphic
AH	Headquarters Elements	Indicates what type of element of a headquarters is being represented, such as TOC, MAIN. (see table 5-8, page 5-39).	Unit	Text
AI	Installation Composition	Indicates the composition of the installation, such as production, service, storage, research, or utility.	Installation	Text

4-9. For information on building air, sea surface, sea subsurface, and space military symbols, refer to Military Standard 2525. The rules for the construction of these military symbols are identical to those for land symbols. All the frame shapes that are used with each of the domains: air, land, sea surface, sea subsurface, and space can be found in table 4-1, page 4-3. This also provides a reference for users of this manual to understand how land symbology fits into joint symbology. Selected parts of the land portions of

table 4-1, page 4-3, are reproduced in chapters 4, 5, 7, and 8 as necessary for the construction of those symbols and the understanding of building symbols.

BASIC RULES FOR BUILDING SYMBOLS

4-10. When building symbols as described in chapters 5 through 7, follow the basic rules:

- Use existing symbols or modifiers whenever possible as building blocks for new symbols.
- Symbols must be usable in both hand-drawn and computer-generated automated modes.
- Symbols must be easily distinguishable so as not to be confused with other symbols.
- Friendly symbols must not use attributes that could be confused with enemy symbols.
- Symbols must be distinguishable without color for use on a monochrome display.
- Composite symbols will generally have the primary symbol centered above or below the modifying symbols.

4-11. All symbols will be drawn or portrayed with the top of the symbol facing the top of the overlay (normally north is at the top). Orientation of the symbol will be accomplished by using the "Q" field for moving symbols or another graphic such as a battle position or support by fire position.

This chapter implements STANAG 2961.

Chapter 5

Unit Symbols

This chapter establishes a single standard for developing land unit symbols. A unit is a military element whose structure is prescribed by a competent authority. This chapter includes a wide variety of unit symbols and modifiers for building new or unique symbols. However, no attempt to depict all unit symbols has been made. Rather, a standard method for constructing unit symbols is presented. Once the user is familiar with the prescribed system, any desired unit can be developed using the logical sequence provided in this chapter. The symbols shown in this chapter are adequate for depicting hostile units. When representing unorthodox units, select the most appropriate symbol contained herein. Avoid using any symbols, or combinations and modifications of symbols, that differ from those in this manual. If, after searching doctrinal symbols and modifiers, it is necessary to create a new symbol, explain the symbol in an accompanying legend. Computer-generated systems may have difficulty in passing nonstandard symbols.

COMPOSITION OF UNIT SYMBOLS

5-1. A unit symbol is composed of a frame, color (fill), branch (an arm of service of the Army/Marine Corps) or functional symbols (icon), and text and/or other symbol modifiers (figure 5-1). (See table 5-1 for the steps used to build unit symbols.)

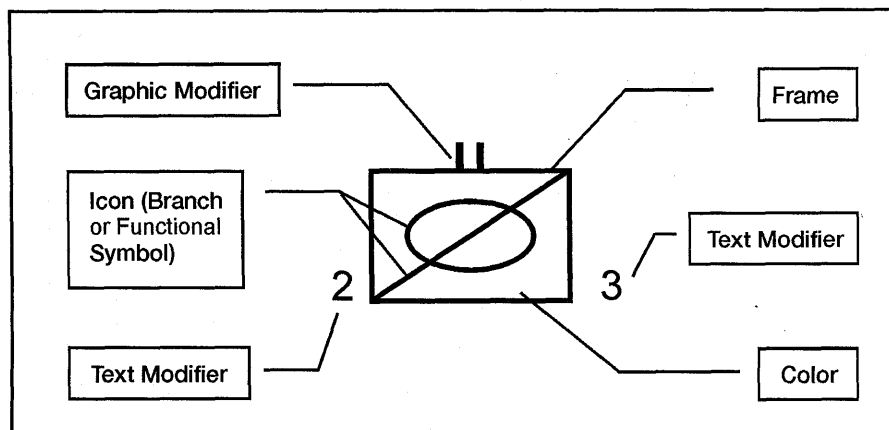


Figure 5-1. Unit Symbol Components

Table 5-1. Building Unit Symbols

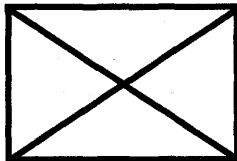
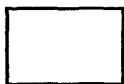
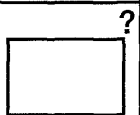
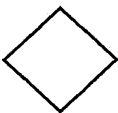
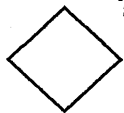
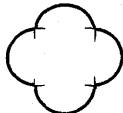
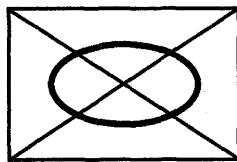
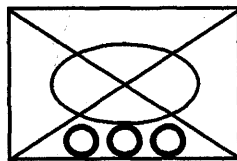
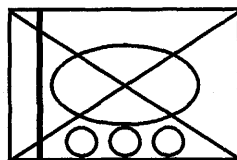
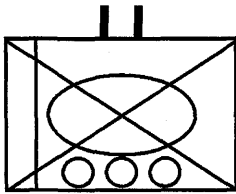
Step #	Step	Example					
Step 1.	First choose the frame that matches the affiliation of the unit (friendly, hostile, neutral). Then choose branch or functional symbol for field "A" (see figure 5-2, page 5-3; table 5-2, page 5-4; and table 5-3, page 5-6). In this example, the affiliation is friendly and the branch is infantry. (See the following land unit frame shapes and affiliations.)	 Friendly Infantry Unit					
Affiliation	Friendly	Assumed Friend	Hostile	Suspect	Neutral	Unknown	Pending
Frame							
Step 2.	If required , choose the second (additional) branch symbol modifier that further explains the capability of that unit, modifying field "A." In this example, the branch symbol modifier is "mechanized" or "armored" (see table 5-3, page 5-10).	 Friendly Mechanized Infantry Unit					
Step 3.	Again, if required, choose third branch symbol modifier for the next capability, for field "A." In this example, the third function or capability is "wheeled" or more appropriately "wheeled armored vehicle." This is a mobility modifier. It describes the capability of the unit to move personnel and equipment (see table 5-4, page 5-26).	 Friendly Wheeled Armored Infantry Unit					
Step 4.	Choose a fourth branch symbol modifier for any other capability, for field "A." In this example, the fourth function or capability is "gun system equipped." It is possible to have additional symbol modifiers; however, for this example, no further functional or capability modifiers are provided (see table 5-4, page 5-26).	 Friendly Wheeled Armored Infantry Unit with Gun Systems					

Table 5-1. Building Unit Symbols

Step #	Step	Example
Step 5.	Choose the text or graphic modifiers as necessary to provide further amplifying information. In this example, the graphic modifier is the echelon symbol, or field "B" for a battalion (see table 5-6, page 5-33).	 Friendly Wheeled Armored Infantry Battalion with Gun Systems

UNIT SYMBOL MODIFIER FIELDS

5-2. Figure 5-2 shows the placement of unit labeling fields around the friendly land unit symbol frame. The placement of unit symbol modifier fields is the same regardless of frame shape or affiliation.

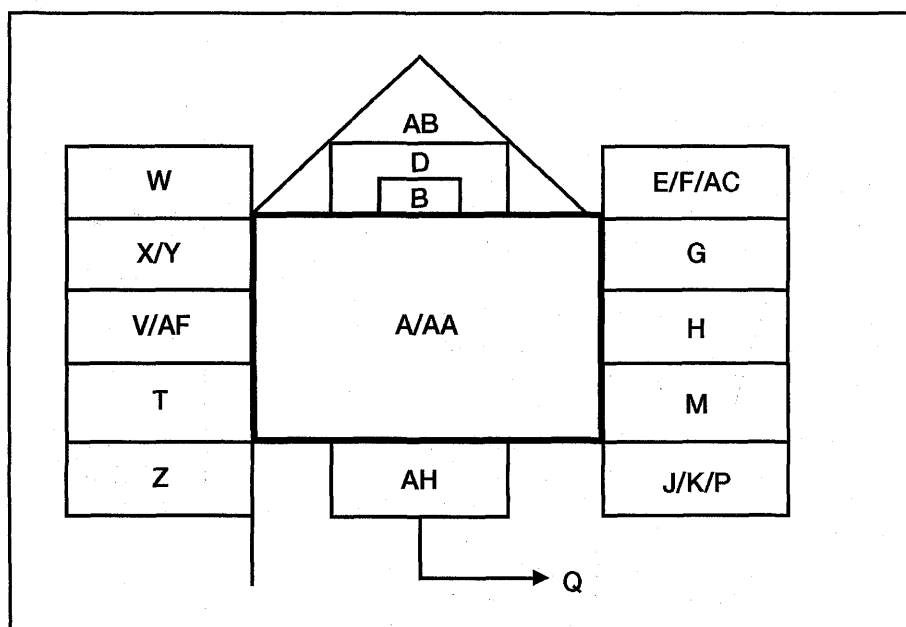


Figure 5-2. Unit Symbol Modifier Fields

5-3. Table 5-2 provides a description of each of the unit symbol modifier fields as shown in figure 5-2. See appendix B for examples of unit symbols with multiple fields that are filled in.

Table 5-2. Descriptions of Fields for Text or Graphic Modifiers for Unit Symbols

<i>Field</i>	<i>Field Title</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Text/Graphic</i>
A	Symbol	Basic branch or functional symbol that can include capability modifiers (see table 5-3, page 5-6, and table 5-4, 5-26). (See table 5-5, page 5-30, for special operations forces.)	Both
B	Echelon	A symbol modifier that denotes the size of a unit (see table 5-6, page 5-33).	Both
D	Task Force	A symbol placed over the echelon indicator to denote a task organized unit (see figure 5-4, page 5-34).	Graphic
E	Frame Shape Modifier	Helps determine affiliation or battle dimension of symbol. "U" represents unknown battle dimension. Question mark "?" represents suspect or assumed friend.	Text
F	Reinforced or Detached	Indicates whether a unit is reinforced (+), reduced (-), or reinforced and reduced (±).	Text
G	Staff Comments	Free text. Can be used by staff for information required by commander.	Text
H	Additional Information	Free text.	Text
J	Evaluation Rating	Degree of confidence that may be placed on the information represented by the symbol. It is shown as one letter and one number (STANAG 2022) (see chapter 4).	Text
K	Combat Effectiveness	Effectiveness of unit or equipment displayed. 1. Fully operational 2. Substantially operational 3. Marginally operational 4. Not operational	Text
M	Higher Formation	Number or title of higher echelon command of unit being displayed. ¹	Text
P	Identification Friend or Foe (IFF)/Selective Identification Feature (SIF)	Identification modes and codes.	Text
Q	Direction of Movement Arrow/Offset Location Indicator	With arrow, it denotes the direction symbol is moving or will move. Without arrow, it is used to denote precise location or to declutter, except headquarters (see field S and figure 5-6, page 5-42).	Graphic
S	Headquarters Staff Indicator/Offset Location Indicator	Identifies unit symbol as a headquarters or used to indicate precise location or to declutter (see figure 5-5, page 5-35).	Graphic

Table 5-2. Descriptions of Fields for Text or Graphic Modifiers for Unit Symbols

<i>Field</i>	<i>Field Title</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Text/Graphic</i>
T	Unique Designation	An alphanumeric designator that uniquely identifies a particular unit (designation). ¹	Text
V	Type of Equipment	Identifies unique designation (such as M-2 for infantry fighting vehicle).	Text
W	Date-Time Group	An alphanumeric designator for displaying a date-time group (DDHHMMSSZMONYY) or "O/O" for on order. The date-time group is composed of a group of six numeric digits with a time zone suffix and the standardized three-letter abbreviation for the month followed by two digits. The first pair of digits represents the day; the second pair, the hour; the third pair, the minutes. The last two digits of the year are after the month. For automated systems, two digits may be added before the time zone suffix and after the minutes to designate seconds.	Text
X	Altitude/Depth	Altitude as displayed on the global positioning system (GPS).	Text
Y	Location	Latitude and longitude; grid coordinates.	Text
Z	Speed	Displays speed in nautical miles per hour or kilometers per hour.	Text
AA	Named C2 Headquarters	This field applies to named commands such as SHAPE, SACLANT, EUCOM, USARPAC or joint, multinational, or coalition commands such as CJTF, JTF, MJTF (see table 5-7, page 5-36).	Text
AB	Feint or Dummy Indicator	Indicates that it is a dummy or a feint for deception purposes.	Graphic
AC	Country Indicator	A two-letter code that indicates the country of origin of the unit (see chapter 2).	Text
AF	Common Identifier	Example: Paladin for M109A6 howitzer or Abrams for the M-1 tank.	Text
AH	Headquarters Element	Indicates what type of element of a headquarters is being represented, such as TOC, MAIN (see table 5-8, page 5-39).	Text
¹ For those units designated under the Combat Arms Regimental System (CARS), both the battalion (or squadron) and traditional regimental numbers are shown. To avoid confusion with different levels of command, both numerical designations of the CARS units are always written together and separated by a dash (-) rather than a slash (/). AR 600-82, <i>The US Army Regimental System</i> , provides a listing of CARS units.			

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Combat				
Combat Symbol: Abbreviation for Combat				
Air Defense				
Air Defense (AD) Symbol: Radar Dome				
Air Defense Gun				
Air Defense Missile				
High-to-Medium Altitude Missile Defense (HIMAD)				
Air Defense Composite (Gun and Missile)				
Air Defense Targeting Unit				
Theater Missile Defense (TMD)				
Antiarmor/Antitank				
Antiarmor/Antitank Symbol: Upside Down V				
Armor				
Armor Symbol: Tank Track				
Armored/Track/Self-Propelled				
Amphibious Armor/Armored/Track				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Amphibious Recovery Armor/Armored/Track				
Track Recovery				
Wheeled Armored				
Wheeled Armored Recovery				
Wheeled Armored Amphibious				
Wheeled Armored Amphibious Recovery				
Aviation				
Aviation Symbol: Rotary Wing				
Fixed Wing				
Fixed Wing Symbol: Shaded Propellor				
Fixed Wing Utility				
Fixed Wing Attack				
Fixed Wing Reconnaissance (Scout)				
Rotary Wing				
Rotary Wing Symbol: Shaded Rotor System				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Rotary Wing Attack				
Rotary Wing Reconnaissance (Scout)				
Rotary Wing Air Cavalry				
Rotary Wing Antisubmarine Warfare (ASW)				
Rotary Wing Utility				
Rotary Wing Utility Light				
Rotary Wing Utility Medium				
Rotary Wing Utility Heavy				
Rotary Wing Command and Control (C2)				
Rotary Wing Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC)				
Rotary Wing Mine Countermeasure (MCM)				
Rotary Wing Search & Rescue (SAR)				
Composite (Rotary Wing and Fixed Wing)				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Vertical/Short Takeoff and Landing (V/STOL)				
Vertical/Short Takeoff and Landing (V/STOL) Symbol: Abbreviation VSTOL for Vertical/Short Takeoff and Landing				
Unmanned Aerial Vehicle				
Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Symbol: UAV Wing				
Fixed Wing Unmanned Aerial Vehicle				
Rotary Wing Unmanned Aerial Vehicle				
Infantry				
Infantry Symbol: Crossed Straps				
Light Infantry				
Motorized Infantry				
Mountain Infantry				
Airborne Infantry				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Air Assault Infantry				
Mechanized or Armored Infantry				
Naval Infantry				
Mechanized/Armored Infantry with Gun System (Infantry Fighting Vehicle)				
Arctic Infantry				
Engineer				
Engineer Symbol: Bridge				
Engineer Bridging				
Combat Engineer				
Construction Engineer				
Diving Engineer				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Drilling Engineer				
Naval Engineer				
Topographic Engineer				
Field Artillery				
Field Artillery Symbol: Cannonball				
Howitzer/Gun				
Howitzer/Gun				
Self-Propelled Howitzer/Gun				
Amphibious Howitzer/Gun				
Rocket Launchers				
Single Rocket Launcher				
Single Rocket Launcher				
Self-Propelled Single Rocket Launcher				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Truck Mounted Single Rocket Launcher				
Towed Single Rocket Launcher				
<i>Multiple Rocket Launcher</i>				
Multiple Rocket Launcher				
Self-Propelled Multiple Rocket Launcher				
Truck Mounted Multiple Rocket Launcher				
Towed Multiple Rocket Launcher				
<i>Survey</i>				
Survey Symbol: Survey Control Point				
<i>Meteorological</i>				
Meteorological Symbol: Abbreviation for Meteorological				
<i>Target Acquisition</i>				
Target Acquisition Symbol: Abbreviation for Target Acquisition				
Sound				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Flash (Optical)				
Radar				
Reconnaissance (COLT/FIST)				
Tracked COLT/FIST				
ANGLICO				
Mortar				
Mortar Symbol: Mortar Equipment Symbol				
Self-Propelled/Tracked				
Towed				
Amphibious				
Reconnaissance, Cavalry, or Scouts				
Reconnaissance, Cavalry, or Scouts Symbol: Cavalry Bandoleer				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Armored Cavalry (Armored Reconnaissance or Scouts)				
Marine Reconnaissance (Amphibious Reconnaissance)				
Marine Reconnaissance Division				
Marine Reconnaissance Force				
Wheeled Armored Reconnaissance				
Light Armored Reconnaissance (LAR)				
Long Range Surveillance (LRS)				
Surface-to-Surface Missiles				
Surface-to-Surface Missile Symbol: Surface-to-Surface Missile Equipment Symbol				
Tactical Surface-to-Surface Missile				
Strategic Surface-to-Surface Missile				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Internal Security Forces				
Internal Security Forces Symbol: Abbreviation for Internal Security Forces				
Riverine Internal Security Forces				
Railroad Internal Security Forces				
Aviation Internal Security Forces				
Combat Support Unit				
Combat Support Unit Symbol Abbreviation for Combat Support				
Nuclear, Biological, Chemical				
Nuclear, Biological, Chemical (NBC) Symbol: Crossed Retorts				
Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Decontamination				
Chemical				
Chemical Symbol: Abbreviation for Chemical				
Chemical Smoke and Decontamination				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Chemical Smoke				
Chemical Reconnaissance				
Chemical Wheeled Armored Reconnaissance Surveillance				
Nuclear				
Nuclear Symbol: Symbol: Abbreviation for Nuclear				
Biological				
Biological Symbol: Abbreviation for Biological				
Motorized Biological Reconnaissance				
Military Intelligence				
Military Intelligence Symbol: Abbreviation for Military Intelligence				
Military Intelligence Aerial Exploitation				
Military Intelligence Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)				
Military Intelligence Counterintelligence				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Military Intelligence Ground Surveillance Radar				
Military Intelligence Sensor				
Military Intelligence Sensor Control Module (SCM)				
Military Intelligence Ground Station Module (GSM)				
Military Intelligence Meteorological (MET)				
Military Intelligence Operations (OPS)				
Military Intelligence Tactical Exploitation (TE)				
Joint Intelligence Center				
Electronic Warfare				
Electronic Warfare Symbol: Abbreviation for Electronic Warfare				
Electronic Warfare Armored Wheeled Vehicle				
Electronic Warfare Direction Finding				
Electronic Warfare Intercept				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Electronic Warfare Jamming				
Electronic Warfare Theater/Echelons Above Corps Support Element				
Electronic Warfare Corps Support Element				
Law Enforcement				
Military Police Symbol: Abbreviation for Military Police				
Criminal Investigation Division (CID)				
Shore Patrol Symbol: Abbreviation for Shore Patrol				
Civilian Law Enforcement				
Security Police (AIR)				
Signal				
Signal Symbol: Lightning Flash				
Signal Area				
Signal Communications Contingency Package (CCP)				
Signal Communications Contingency Package (CCP) Light (L)				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
<i>Mobile Subscriber Element (MSE)</i>				
Signal Mobile Subscriber Element (MSE) Small Extension Node (SEN)				
Signal Mobile Subscriber Element (MSE) Large Extension Node (LEN)				
Signal Mobile Subscriber Element (MSE) Node Center (NC)				
Signal Mobile Subscriber Element (MSE) Radio Access Unit (RAU)				
Signal Tri-service Tactical Communications Single Shelter Switch (SSS)				
Signal Tri-service Tactical Communications AN/TTC-39D				
Signal Radio Unit Tactical Satellite				
Signal Radio Unit Teletype Center				
Signal Line of Sight Radio Relay				
Signal Enhanced Position Location Reporting System (EPLRS) Ground Reference Unit				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Information Operations				
Information Operations (IO) Symbol: Abbreviation for Information Operations				
Landing Support				
Landing Support				
Explosive Ordnance Disposal				
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Symbol: Abbreviation for Explosive Ordnance Disposal				
Combat Service Support				
Combat Service Support (CSS) Symbol: Abbreviation for Combat Service Support				
Higher Echelon Support				
Theater/Echelons Above Corps Support Element				
Corps Support Element				
Multifunctional Combat Service Support				
Administrative				
Administrative (ADM) Symbol: Abbreviation for Administration				
Administrative Theater/Echelons Above Corps Support Element				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Administrative Corps Support Element				
Judge Advocate General (JAG) Symbol: Abbreviation for Judge Advocate General				
Postal Symbol: Postal Horn				
Finance Symbol: Strong Box				
Personnel Services (PS) Symbol: Abbreviation for Personnel Services				
Mortuary/Graves Registry Symbol: Casket with Cross				
Religious Support (Chaplain) Symbol: Abbreviation for Religious Support				
Band Symbol: Band				
Public Affairs (PA) Symbol: Abbreviation for Public Affairs				
Broadcast Public Affairs Detachment				
Joint Information Bureau (JIB)				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Replacement Holding Unit (RHU) Symbol: Abbreviation for Replacement Holding Unit				
Labor Symbol: Shovel				
Morale, Welfare, Recreation (MWR) Symbol: Abbreviaion for Morale, Welfare, Recreation				
Medical				
Medical Symbol: Geneva Cross				
Medical Treatment Facility				
Veterinary Symbol: Abbreviation for Veterinary				
Dental Symbol: Abbreviation for Dental				
Psychological Symbol: Abbreviation for Psychological				
Fixed Wing Medical Evacuation				
Rotary Wing Medical Evacuation				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Supply				
Supply				
Supply Trains				
Quartermaster (Supply) Symbol: Key to Stores				
Class I: Subsistence NATO Class I				
Class II: Clothing and Equipment NATO Class II Symbol: Key to Stores				
Class III: POL NATO Class III Symbol: Funnel				
Class III: OL Aviation NATO Class III				
Class IV: Construction Materials NATO Class IV Symbol: Engineer Bridge				
Class V: Ammunition NATO Class V Symbol: Shell				
Class VI: Personal Demand Items NATO Class I Symbol: Person				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Class VII: Major End Items NATO Class II				
Class VIII: Medical NATO Class II Symbol: Geneva Cross				
Class IX: Repair Parts NATO Class II Symbol: Ordnance Bursting Bomb				
Class X: Nonstandard Items NATO Class IV Symbol: Abbreviation for Civil Affairs				
Laundry/Bath Symbol: Shower Head				
Water Symbol: Faucet				
Water Purification				
Transportation				
Transportation Symbol: Wheel				
Movement Control Center (MCC)				
Railhead				

Table 5-3. Field A: Branch and Functional Symbols

Description	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Seaport of Debarkation/Seaport of Embarkation (SPOD/SPOE)				
Aerial Port of Debarkation/Aerial Port of Embarkation (APOD/APOE)				
Maintenance				
Maintenance Symbol: Double Wrench				
Maintenance Heavy				
Maintenance Electro-Optical				
Maintenance Recovery				
Maintenance Ordnance				
Maintenance Missile Ordnance				

Table 5-4. Field A: Mobility and Capability Modifiers

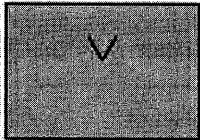
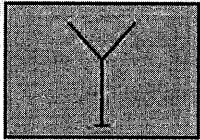
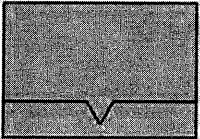
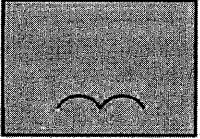
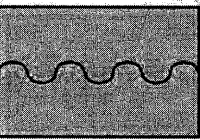
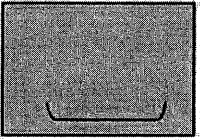
Description	Symbol
Air Assault Symbol: Elongated V	
Air Assault with Organic Lift Symbol: Elongated V with Stem	
Air Assault with Organic Lift (NATO)	
Airborne Symbol: Gull's Wings	
Amphibious Symbol: Waves	
Arctic Symbol: Ski/Runner	

Table 5-4. Field A: Mobility and Capability Modifiers

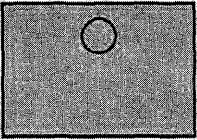
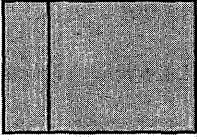
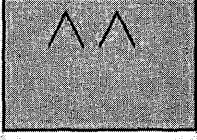
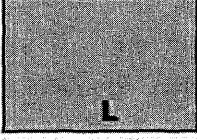
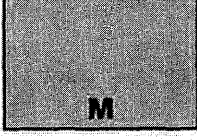
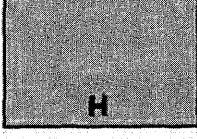
Description	Symbol
Bicycle Equipped	
Gun System	
Horse, Camel, or Pack Animal Equipped	
Light/Low Altitude Symbol: Abbreviation for Light or Low	
Medium/Medium Altitude Symbol: Abbreviation for Medium	
Heavy/High Altitude Symbol: Abbreviation for Heavy or High	

Table 5-4. Field A: Mobility and Capability Modifiers

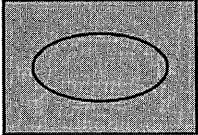
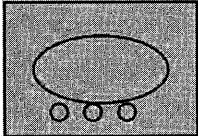
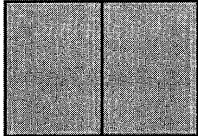
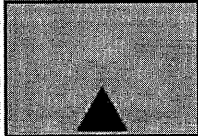
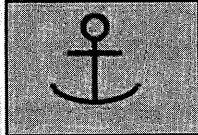
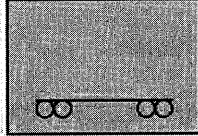
Description	Symbol
Mechanized, Armored, or Self-Propelled (Tracked) Symbol: Tank Track	
Armored (Wheeled) Symbol: Armored with Wheels	
Motorized	
Mountain Symbol: Shaded Mountain	
Naval Symbol: Anchor	
Railway Symbol: Flat Bed Railcar	

Table 5-4. Field A: Mobility and Capability Modifiers

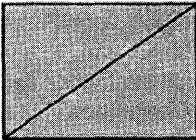
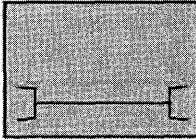
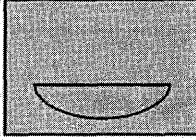
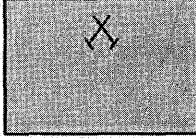
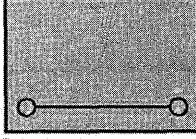
Description	Symbol
Reconnaissance Symbol: Cavalry Bandoleer	
Recovery Symbol: Double End Wrench	
Riverine or Floating Symbol: Barge	
Ski Symbol: Crossed Ski Poles	
Towed Symbol: Trailer	

Table 5-5. Field A: Special Operations Forces

Special Operations Forces (SOF) Unit Symbols	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Special Operations Forces (SOF) Symbol: Abbreviation for Special Operations Forces				
Aviation				
Fixed Wing				
Fixed Wing Attack				
Fixed Wing Refuel				
Fixed Wing Utility				
V/STOL				
Rotary Wing				
Rotary Wing Combat Search and Rescue				

Table 5-5. Field A: Special Operations Forces

Special Operations Forces (SOF) Unit Symbols	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Rotary Wing Attack				
Rotary Wing Utility				
Naval				
Sea-Air-Land Team (SEAL) Symbol: Abbreviation for Sea-Air-Land				
Special Boat				
Special Attack Submarine Nuclear and Radiological (SSNR)				
Army Special Forces Symbol: Abbreviation for Special Forces				
Ranger				
Psychological Operations (PSYOP) Symbol: Loud Speaker				

Table 5-5. Field A: Special Operations Forces

Special Operations Forces (SOF) Unit Symbols	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Fixed Wing Aviation Psychological Operations				
Civil Affairs Symbol: Abbreviation for Civil Affairs				
Support				

FIELD B: ECHELON

5-4. An echelon is a separate level of command. As compared to a regiment, a division is a higher echelon, a battalion is a lower echelon. (NATO)

Table 5-6. Field B: Echelon

<i>Echelon</i>	<i>Symbol</i>
Team ¹ /Crew	Ø
Squad ²	•
Section ³	••
Platoon ⁴ /Detachment	•••
Company ⁵ /Battery ⁶ /Troop ⁷	
Battalion ⁸ /Squadron	
Regiment ⁹ /Group ¹⁰	
Brigade ¹¹	X
Division ¹²	XX
Corps ¹³	XXX
Army ¹⁴	XXXX
Army Group ¹⁵	XXXXX
Region ¹⁶	XXXXXX

Notes:

¹Team: The smallest formation.

²Squad: A formation larger than a team, but smaller than a section.

³Section: A formation larger than a squad, but smaller than a platoon.

⁴Platoon: A formation larger than a section, but smaller than a company.

⁵Company: A formation larger than a platoon, but smaller than a battalion. A unit consisting of two or more platoons, usually of the same type, with a headquarters and a limited capacity for self-support.

⁶Battery: Tactical and administrative artillery unit or subunit corresponding to a company or similar unit in other branches of the Army. (NATO)

⁷Troop: Tactical and administrative cavalry unit or subunit corresponding to a company or similar unit in other branches of the Army.

⁸Battalion: A formation larger than a company, but smaller than a regiment. A unit consisting of two or more company-, battery-, or troop-sized units and a headquarters.

⁹Regiment: A formation larger than a battalion, but smaller than a brigade. (Army)—A single or a group of like-type combat arms or training units authorized a regimental color.

¹⁰Group: A flexible administrative and tactical unit composed of either two or more battalions or two or more squadrons. The term also applies to combat support or combat service support units.

¹¹Brigade: A formation larger than a regiment, but smaller than a division. (Joint)—A unit usually smaller than a division to which are attached groups and/or battalions and smaller units tailored to meet anticipated requirements. (Army)—A unit consisting of two or more battalions and a headquarters.

¹²Division: A major administrative and tactical unit/formation which combines in itself the necessary arms and services required for sustained combat, larger than a regiment/brigade and smaller than a corps. (NATO). (Army)—The largest fixed organization in the Army that trains and fights as a tactical team and is organized with varying numbers and types of combat, combat support, and combat service support units.

¹³Army Corps: A formation larger than a division but smaller than an army or army group. It usually consists of two or more divisions together with supporting arms and services. (NATO). The Army's largest tactical unit and the instrument by which higher echelons of command conduct maneuver at the operational level.

¹⁴Army: A formation larger than an army corps, but smaller than an army group. It usually consists of two or more army corps. (NATO)

¹⁵Army Group: The largest formation of land forces, normally comprising two or more armies or army corps under a designated commander. (NATO)

¹⁶Region: This usually refers to the area of a geographical combatant commander, such as JFCOM, EUCOM, PACOM, SOUTHCOM, NORTHCOM, and CENTCOM.

5-5. There is also a separate echelon known as a command. A command is a unit or units, an organization, or an area under the command of one individual. It does not correspond to any of the other echelons. It is designated by using ++ as its echelon symbol (see figure 5-3).

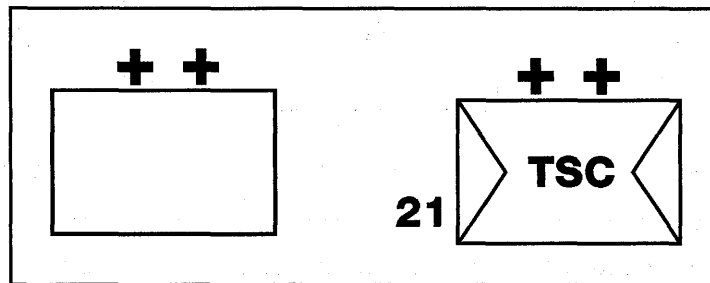


Figure 5-3. Examples of Command Symbols

FIELD D: TASK FORCE

5-6. A task force is a temporary grouping of units, under one commander, formed for carrying out a specific operation or mission or a semi-permanent organization of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a continuing specified task (see figure 5-4).

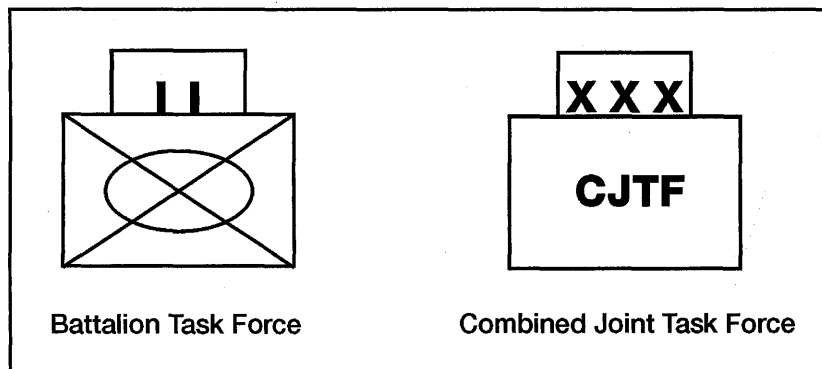


Figure 5-4. Examples of Task Forces

FIELD F: REINFORCED OR DETACHED

5-7. These symbols are used at division and below levels. The reinforced symbol + indicates that the capability of one unit has been augmented by the capability of another unit. The reduced symbol – indicates that the capability of a unit has been reduced by the detachment of one or more of its units. If a unit has been both reinforced and reduced, then the $\pm$ symbol is used (see figure 5-5).

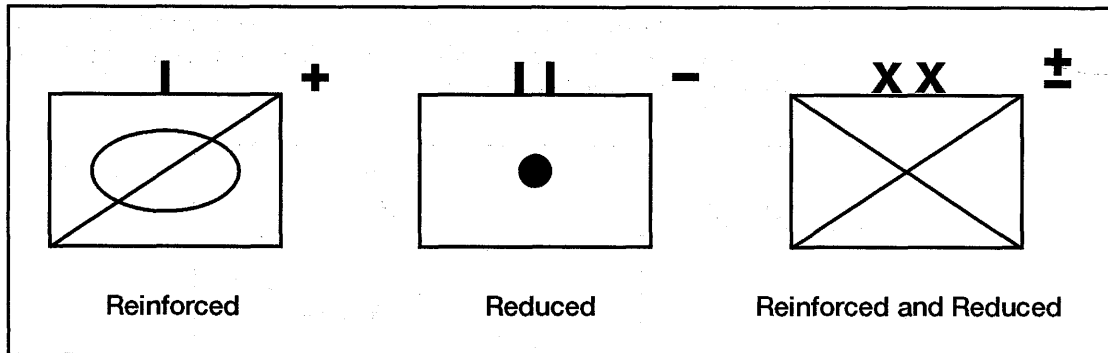


Figure 5-5. Examples of Reinforced, Reduced, and Reinforced and Reduced

Table 5-7. Field AA: Named Command and Control Headquarters

Description	Symbol
Army Service Component Commands (ASCC)	
United States Army Europe USAREUR	XXXX USAREUR
United States Army Forces Command FORSCOM	XXXX FORSCOM
United States Army Pacific USARPAC	XXXX USARPAC
United States Army South USARSO	XXXX USARSO
United States Army Central ARCENT	XXXX ARCENT
Armies	
Third United States Army TUSA	XXXX TUSA
Eighth United States Army EUSA	XXXX EUSA

Table 5-7. Field AA: Named Command and Control Headquarters

Description	Symbol
Combatant Commands	
United States Central Command CENTCOM	XXXXXX CENTCOM
United States European Command EUCOM	XXXXXX EUCOM
United States Joint Forces Command JFCOM	XXXXXX JFCOM
United States Pacific Command PACOM	XXXXXX PACOM
United States Northern Command NORTHCOM	XXXXXX NORTHCOM
United States Southern Command SOUTHCOM	XXXXXX SOUTHCOM
Alliance Commands	
Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe SHAPE	XXXXXX SHAPE
Supreme Allied Command Atlantic SACLANT	XXXXXX SACLANT

Table 5-7. Field AA: Named Command and Control Headquarters

Description	Symbol
Generic Joint and Multinational Commands	
Joint Force Land Component Command JFLCC	JFLCC
Joint Force Maritime Component Command JFMCC	JFMCC
Joint Force Air Component Command JFACC	JFACC
Joint Force Special Operations Component Command JFSOCC	JFSOCC
Joint Task Force JTF	JTF
Multinational Joint Task Force MNJTF	MNJTF

Table 5-8. Field AJ: Headquarters Element

Description	Symbol
Tactical Operations Center TOC	 TOC
Assault Command Post ASLT	 ASLT
Base Defense Operations Center BDOC	 BDOC
Command Group CMD	 CMD
Combat Trains Command Post CTCP	 CTCP
Forward Trains Command Post FTCP	 FTCP
Forward Command Post FWD	 FWD
Main Command Post MAIN	 MAIN
Rear Command Post REAR	 REAR
Tactical Command Post TAC	 TAC

Table 5-9. Multifunctional Combat Service Support Units

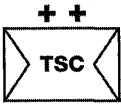
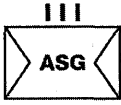
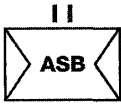
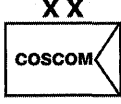
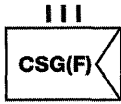
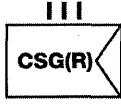
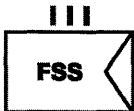
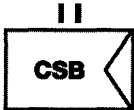
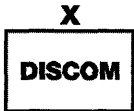
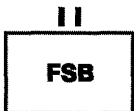
Description	Symbol
Theater/Echelons Above Corps Multifunctional Combat Service Support	
Theater Support Command TSC	
Theater Army Area Command TAACOM	
Area Support Group ASG	
Area Support Battalion ASB	
Corps Level Multifunctional Combat Service Support	
Corps Support Command COSCOM	
Corps Support Group (Forward) CSG(F)	
Corps Support Group (Rear) CSG(R)	

Table 5-9. Multifunctional Combat Service Support Units

Description	Symbol
Force Service Support Group FSSG	
Corps Support Battalion CSB	
Division Level and Below Multifunctional Combat Service Support	
Division Support Command DISCOM	
Division Aviation Support Battalion DASB	
Main Support Battalion MSB	
Forward Support Battalion FSB	

LOCATING UNIT SYMBOLS

5-8. The center of mass of the unit symbol indicates the general vicinity of the center of mass of the unit. To indicate precise location or reduce clutter in an area with multiple units, a line (without an arrow) extends from the center of the bottom of the frame to the unit location displayed as field Q. The line may be extended or bent as required. If a group of units (or installations) other than a headquarters is at one location, the grouping of the symbols may be enclosed with a bracket and the exact location indicated by a line from the center of the bracket (see figure 5-6).

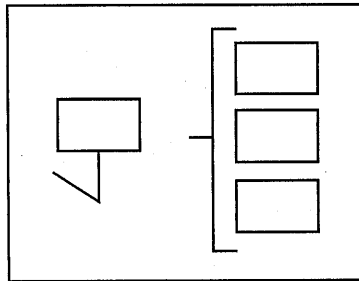


Figure 5-6. Offset and Multiple Unit Locations

5-9. Headquarters unit symbols include a staff or line drawn from the bottom left hand corner displayed as field "S." This staff may be bent or extended as required to indicate unit location. If several headquarters are at one location, more than one headquarters can be on a single staff. The highest echelon headquarters is placed on top, followed by the next levels in descending order (see figure 5-7).

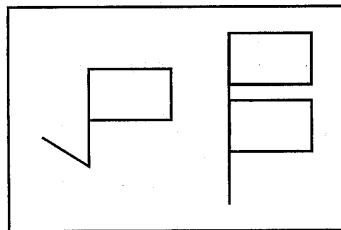


Figure 5-7. Offset Headquarters and Multiple Headquarters Locations

Chapter 6

Equipment Symbols

This chapter establishes a single standard for the development of equipment symbols. It describes procedures for creating composite weapon system symbols and the procedures for text labeling to provide necessary details.

ORIENTATION OF EQUIPMENT SYMBOLS

6-1. Orientation of the symbols shown in this chapter is extremely important. All manual and automated displays and overlays should show the symbol oriented the same as the actual equipment. The "Q" field shows the orientation of moving equipment symbols. On color displays, blue or black represent friendly equipment, while red represents hostile equipment. Monochrome displays use the color available.

COMPOSITION OF EQUIPMENT SYMBOLS

6-2. An equipment symbol is composed of a frame, color (fill), equipment symbol (icon), and text or graphic modifiers (see figure 6-1). (See table 6-1 for the steps used to build equipment symbols.)

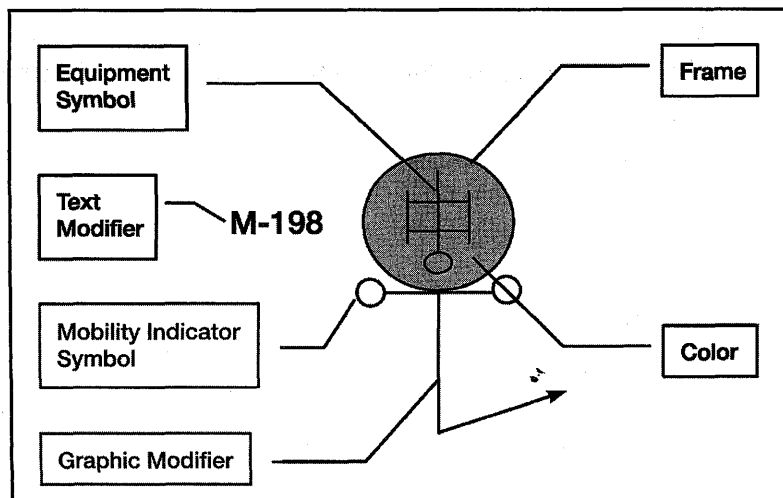
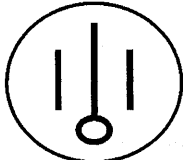
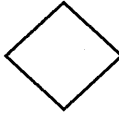
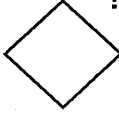


Figure 6-1. Equipment Symbol Components

BUILDING EQUIPMENT SYMBOLS

Note: The use of symbol frames, shown in table 6-1, is optional for equipment and recommended only for ships, aircraft, and aerial vehicles or monochrome screens.

Table 6-1. Building Equipment Symbols with Frames

Step #	Step	Example					
Step 1.	First choose the frame that matches the affiliation of the equipment (friendly, hostile, neutral). Then choose the basic equipment symbol for field "A." In this example, the affiliation is friendly and the equipment is a howitzer. (See the following land equipment frame shapes and affiliations; see also figure 6-2, page 6-4; table 6-3, page 6-4; and table 6-4, page 6-7.)	 Friendly Howitzer					
Land Equipment Frame Shapes and Affiliation							
Affiliation	Friendly	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown	Pending	Assumed Friend	Suspect
Frame							

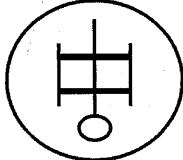
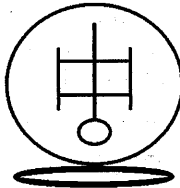
Step 2.	Choose the size/range equipment symbol modifier that further explains the capability of that equipment, modifying field "A." In this example, the equipment symbol modifier is medium (bolded). (See table 6-4, page 6-7, and table 6-6, page 6-31.)	 Friendly Medium Howitzer
Step 3.	Choose the mobility indicator modifier for the next capability, for field "R." In this example, the mobility indicator is self-propelled or tracked (bolded). (See table 6-5, page 6-29.)	 Friendly Medium Self-Propelled Howitzer

Table 6-1. Building Equipment Symbols with Frames

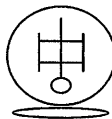
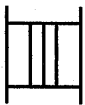
Step #	Step	Example
Step 4.	Choose text modifiers as necessary to provide further amplifying information. In this example, the text modifier is the type of equipment (field "V"), or M109A6, and the common identifier (field "AF"), or Paladin. (See table 6-3, page 6-4.)	M109A6/Paladin  Friendly (M109A6 Paladin) Medium Self-Propelled Howitzer

Table 6-2. Building Equipment Symbols Without Frames

Step #	Step	Example
Step 1.	First choose the basic equipment symbol for field "A." In this example, the affiliation is friendly (black) and the equipment is a tank. (See table 6-4, page 6-19.)	 Tank
Step 2.	Choose the size/range equipment symbol modifier that further explains the capability of that equipment, modifying field "A." In this example, the equipment symbol modifier is heavy. (See table 6-4, page 6-20, and table 6-6, page 6-31.)	 Heavy Tank
Step 3.	If required, choose the mobility indicator modifier for the next capability, for field "R." In this example, there is no requirement for a mobility indicator.	 Heavy Tank
Step 4.	Choose text modifiers as necessary to provide further amplifying information. In this example, the text modifier is the type of equipment (field "V"), or M1A2, and the common identifier (field "AF"), or Abrams. (See table 6-3, page 6-4.)	M1A2/Abrams  Friendly M1A2 (Abrams) Heavy Tank

EQUIPMENT SYMBOL MODIFIER FIELDS

6-3. Figure 6-2 shows the placement of equipment labeling fields around the friendly land equipment symbol frame. The placement of equipment symbol modifier fields is the same regardless of frame shape or affiliation.

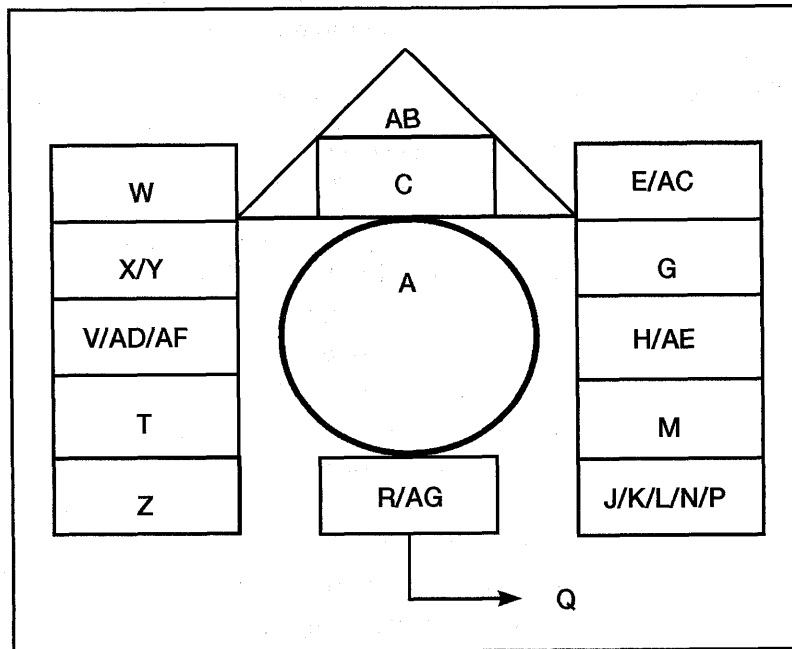


Figure 6-2. Equipment Symbol Modifier Fields

6-4. Table 6-3 provides a description of each of the equipment symbol modifier fields as shown in figure 6-2. See appendix B for examples of equipment symbols with multiple fields that are filled in.

Table 6-3. Descriptions of Fields for Text or Graphic Modifiers for Equipment Symbols

<i>Field</i>	<i>Field Title</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Text/Graphic</i>
A	Symbol	Basic equipment symbol that can include size or capacity modifiers. (See table 6-4, page 6-7, and table 6-5, page 6-29.)	Both
C	Quantity	Identifies the number of items present.	Text
E	Frame Shape Modifier	Helps determine affiliation or battle dimension of symbol. "U" represents unknown battle dimension. Question mark "?" represents suspect or assumed friend.	Text
G	Staff Comments	Free text. Can be used by staff for information required by commander.	Text
H	Additional Information	Free text. Additional information not covered by other fields.	Text

Table 6-3. Descriptions of Fields for Text or Graphic Modifiers for Equipment Symbols

<i>Field</i>	<i>Field Title</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Text/Graphic</i>
J	Evaluation Rating	Degree of confidence that may be placed on the information represented by the symbol. It is shown as one letter and one number made up of Reliability of Source and Credibility of Information. Reliability of Source: A. Completely reliable B. Usually reliable C. Fairly reliable D. Not usually reliable E. Unreliable F. Reliability cannot be judged. Credibility of Information: 1. Confirmed by other sources 2. Probably true 3. Possibly true 4. Doubtful 5. Improbable 6. Truth cannot be judged.	Text
K	Combat Effectiveness	Effectiveness of unit or equipment displayed. 1. Fully Operational 2. Substantially Operational 3. Marginally Operational 4. Not Operational	Text
L	Signature Equipment	Identifies a detectable electronic signature "I" for hostile equipment.	Text
M	Higher Formation	Number or title of higher echelon command of equipment being displayed.	Text
P	Identification Friend or Foe (IFF)/Selective Identification Feature (SIF)	IFF/SIF identification modes and codes.	Text
Q	Direction of Movement Arrow/Offset Location Indicator	With arrow, it denotes the direction symbol is moving or will move. Without arrow, it is used to denote precise location or to declutter.	Graphic
R	Mobility Indicator	Pictorial representation of the mobility of the symbol.	Graphic

Table 6-3. Descriptions of Fields for Text or Graphic Modifiers for Equipment Symbols

<i>Field</i>	<i>Field Title</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Text/Graphic</i>
T	Unique Designation	An alphanumeric designator that uniquely identifies a particular model of equipment (number).	Text
V	Type of Equipment	Identifies unique designation (such as AH-64 for attack helicopter).	Text
W	Date-Time Group	An alphanumeric designator for displaying a date-time group (DDHHMMSSZMONYY) or "O/O" for on order. The date-time group is composed of a group of six numeric digits with a time zone suffix and the standardized three-letter abbreviation for the month, followed by two digits. The first pair of digits represents the day; the second pair, the hour; the third pair, the minutes. The last two digits of the year are after the month. For automated systems, two digits may be added before the time zone suffix and after the minutes to designate seconds.	Text
X	Altitude/Depth	Height in feet of equipment or structure on the ground.	Text
Y	Location	Latitude and longitude; grid coordinates.	Text
Z	Speed	Displays speed in nautical miles per hour or kilometers per hour.	Text
AB	Dummy Indicator	Indicates that the equipment is a dummy.	Graphic
AC	Country Indicator	A two-letter code that indicates the country of origin of the unit. This field can be used also for factions or groups in crisis response operations. (Names of factions, groups, must be spelled out.)	Text
AD	Platform Type	ELNOT or CENOT	Text
AE	Equipment Teardown Time	Equipment teardown time in minutes.	Text
AF	Common Identifier	Example: Patriot for air defense missile launcher.	Text
AG	Auxiliary Equipment Indicator	Indicates the presence of a towed sonar array.	Graphic

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Equipment The use of frame shapes is optional for equipment and recommended only for ships, aircraft, and aerial vehicles.				
Weapon System The use of a shaft indicates a weapon system.				
				
Missile Launchers				
Missile Launcher The use of a dome covering the entire shaft indicates a missile launcher.				
				
Air Defense (AD) Missile Launcher Surface-to-Air (SAM) The use of a closed radar dome at the base of the shaft indicates the weapon system is primarily for air defense.				
				
Air Defense Missile Launcher Short Range				
				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Air Defense Missile Launcher Intermediate/Medium Range				
				
Air Defense Missile Launcher Long Range				
				
Air Defense Missile Launcher Theater				
				
Missile Launcher Surface-to-Surface (SSM)				
				
Surface-to-Surface Missile Launcher Short Range				
				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Surface-to-Surface Missile Launcher Intermediate/Medium Range				
				
Surface-to-Surface Missile Launcher Long Range				
				
Missile Launcher Antitank (AT) The use of an upside down V at the base of the shaft indicates the weapon system is primarily antitank.				
				
Antitank Missile Launcher Light				
				
Antitank Missile Launcher Medium				
				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Antitank Missile Launcher Heavy				
Rocket Launchers				
Single Rocket Launcher The double arrowheads at the top of the shaft indicates a rocket launcher.				
Single Rocket Launcher Light				
Single Rocket Launcher Medium				
Single Rocket Launcher Heavy				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Multiple Rocket Launcher The double arrowheads at the top of the shaft indicate a rocket launcher. In addition, the use of parallel lines on both sides of the shaft indicates a multiple rocket launcher.				
				
Multiple Rocket Launcher Light				
				
Multiple Rocket Launcher Medium				
				
Multiple Rocket Launcher Heavy				
				
Antitank Rocket Launcher The use of an upside down V at the base of the shaft indicates the weapon system is primarily antitank.				
				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Antitank Rocket Launcher Light				
				
Antitank Rocket Launcher Medium				
				
Antitank Rocket Launcher Heavy				
				
Automatic Weapons				
Rifle/Automatic Weapon				
				
Rifle/Automatic Weapon Rifle				
				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Rifle/Automatic Weapon Light Machine Gun				
				
Rifle/Automatic Weapon Heavy Machine Gun				
				
Grenade Launchers				
Grenade Launcher The circle in the center of the shaft indicates a grenade launcher.				
				
Grenade Launcher Light				
				
Grenade Launcher Medium				
				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Grenade Launcher Heavy				
				
Mortars				
Mortar The circle at the base of the shaft indicates a high trajectory, indirect fire weapons system.				
				
Mortar Light				
				
Mortar Medium				
				
Mortar Heavy				
				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Howitzers				
Howitzer The circle at the base of the shaft indicates a high trajectory, indirect fire weapons system. In addition, the use of parallel lines on both sides of the shaft indicates a howitzer.				
				
Howitzer Light				
				
Howitzer Light Self-Propelled				
				
Howitzer Medium				
				
Howitzer Medium Self-Propelled				
				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Howitzer Heavy				
Howitzer Heavy Self-Propelled				
Gun Systems				
Air Defense Gun A closed radar dome at the base of the shaft indicates the weapon system is used primarily for air defense.				
Air Defense Gun Light				
Air Defense Gun Medium				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Air Defense Gun Heavy				
				
Antitank Gun The use of an upside down V at the base of the shaft indicates the weapon system is primarily antitank.				
				
Antitank Gun Light				
				
Antitank Gun Medium				
				
Antitank Gun Heavy				
				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Gun Recoilless				
				
Direct Fire Gun				
				
Direct Fire Gun Light				
				
Direct Fire Gun Light Self-Propelled				
				
Direct Fire Gun Medium				
				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Direct Fire Gun Medium Self-Propelled				
Direct Fire Gun Heavy				
Direct Fire Gun Heavy Self-Propelled				
Armored Vehicles				
Armored Protected Ground Vehicle				
Armored Tank				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Tank Light				
Tank Light Recovery				
Tank Medium				
Tank Medium Recovery				
Tank Heavy				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Tank Heavy Recovery				
				
Armored Personnel Carrier				
				
Armored Personnel Carrier Recovery				
				
Armored Combat Service Support (CSS) Vehicle				
				
Armored Fighting Vehicle (Infantry Fighting Vehicle)				
				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Armored Fighting Vehicle Command and Control (C2)				
Armored Wheeled Fighting Vehicle				
Utility Vehicles				
Utility Vehicle Cargo or Personnel Carrier				
Utility Vehicle Bus				
Utility Vehicle Semi (Tractor Trailer)				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Utility Vehicle Limited Cross-Country Truck				
				
Utility Vehicle Cross-Country Truck				
				
Utility Vehicle Limited Cross-Country Truck/Amphibious				
				
Engineer Vehicles				
Engineer Vehicle				
				
Engineer Vehicle Bridge				
				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Engineer Vehicle Earthmover				
				
Engineer Vehicle Construction Vehicle				
				
Engineer Vehicle Mine Laying Vehicle				
				
Engineer Vehicle Armored Carrier Mine Laying Vehicle				
				
Engineer Vehicle Truck Mounted Mine Laying Vehicle				
				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Engineer Vehicle Mine Clearing Vehicle Armored Vehicle Mounted				
				
Engineer Vehicle Mine Clearing Vehicle Trailer Mounted				
				
Engineer Vehicle Dozer				
				
Train Locomotive				
				
Railcar				
				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Civilian Vehicle				
				
Sensors				
Sensor				
				
Sensor Emplaced				
				
Radar				
				
Helicopters				
Utility Helicopter				
				

Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Cargo Helicopter				
				
Reconnaissance Helicopter				
				
Attack/Armed Helicopter				
				
Special				
Laser				
				
NBC Equipment				
				
Smoke Generator				

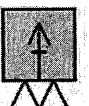
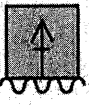
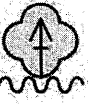
Table 6-4. Field A: Equipment Types

Equipment Types	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Flame Thrower				
				
Land Mines				
				
Land Mines Claymore				
				
Land Mines Less Than Lethal				
				

Table 6-5. Field R: Mobility Indicator

Mobility Symbol	Unframed	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Wheeled (Limited Cross-Country)					
Wheeled (Cross-Country)					
Tracked					
Wheeled and Tracked					
Towed					
Railway					

Table 6-5. Field R: Mobility Indicator

Mobility Symbol	Unframed	Friend	Hostile	Neutral	Unknown
Over-Snow (Prime Mover)					
					
Sled					
					
Pack Animals					
					
Barge					
					
Amphibious					
					

SIZE AND RANGE INDICATORS

6-5. In building equipment symbols, horizontal or vertical lines are added for size and range indicators. If an equipment symbol has no lines, it is a basic equipment symbol. Adding one line designates it as light or short-range. Adding two lines designates it as medium or medium-range. Finally, adding three lines designates it as heavy or long-range. If a system is designated as greater than heavy or long-range, heavy or long-range indicators will be used.

Table 6-6. Standards for Size and Range Indicators by Equipment Systems

System	Standard Weight/Range/Caliber	Light/Short	Medium/medium (Intermediate)	Heavy/Long
Cannon Artillery	Caliber and Maximum Range ¹	120 mm or less	Greater than 120 mm but not greater than 160 mm	Greater than 160 mm but not greater than 210 mm
Mortar	Caliber	60 mm or less	Greater than 60 mm but less than 107 mm	107 mm or larger
Semitrailers	Cargo Capacity	Less than 12 tons	Between 12 tons and 40 tons	Greater than 40 tons
Utility Helicopters	Weight	Less than 4,000 lbs	Between 4,000 lbs and 10,000 lbs	Greater than 10,000 lbs
	Range	Less than 240 nautical miles	Between 240 and 320 nautical miles	Greater than 320 nautical miles
Watercraft (Army)	Capacity	Less than 300 tons	Between 300 tons and 1,700 tons	Greater than 1,700 tons
¹ Cannon artillery has a very heavy category: greater than 210 mm.				